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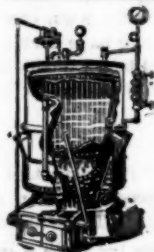
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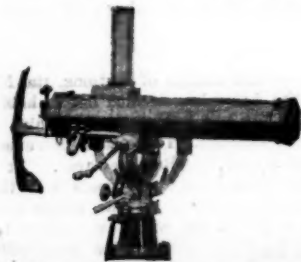
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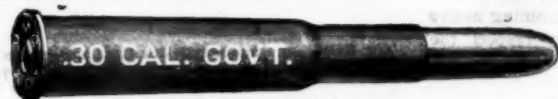
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The New York "Herald" of Sept. 16 publishes a strong article by a contributor in favor of a military police force for New York city and the abolition of the present civilian force. Incidentally the article pays a well-deserved compliment to our Regular Army where it says: "The qualities that are typical of the trained soldier are honor and obedience, and it happens that these are just the qualities that are needed in a reorganization of the Police Department." The London police force is under the command of an ex-Army officer, and the system would work perfectly well in New York except for one objection. For many years the city has been in the hands of a police force that is now proved to be excessively corrupt. Probably many of the police regulations and perhaps some legislative acts have been passed with the intention of placing the citizens and their industries at the mercy of oppressive rules which it is easy to relax at the price of a bribe but can be rigidly enforced against an upright merchant. To throw the service into the hands of men who would enforce such laws indiscriminately would be an injury to trade that the helpless merchants would object to. In the end such a reorganization of the force would be an inestimable service to the city, but it would entail a reorganization equally thorough of the laws of the police magistracy and of some other departments. We called attention last week to the shameful exhibition of indifference or incapacity on the part of the police which resulted in the assault on Rear-Admiral Erben. The fact that such a man as Admiral Erben should be forced to fight for his liberty in one of the principal streets of the metropolis has excited great public interest, and the New York dailies of Sunday last commented at length upon the fact. If the citizens of New York wish a good police administration they can have it if they are willing to pay its cost.

We are informed that immediately after the death of the Comte de Paris, Col. Wm. Ludlow, C. E., U. S. A., Military Attache of the U. S. Embassy, and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, an officer in the National Guard of the State of Washington, had selected and designed a wreath to be placed on the bier of Companion Capt. D'Orleans, late U. S. V., and decided to attend the funeral as representatives of the Military Order Loyal Legion. Subsequently, Colonel Ludlow was informed by the Ambassador that he could not (without giving offence to the French Government) attend in his official capacity, and as Colonel Ludlow could not divest himself of his diplomatic office, he was not present. And as there was not sufficient time intervening to enable Lieut.-Colonel Kane to cable to Olympia and ascertain the views of the Adjutant-General and the Governor of Washington, in respect to himself, he likewise did not attend the funeral, and the wreath was not sent. It should be borne in mind that, owing to the fact of the Comte de Paris being an exiled prince, forcibly expelled from France, Companions Ludlow and Kane could not act otherwise than they did, without special instructions from their immediate superiors. No member of the present British government was present or represented at the funeral, and those members of the English royal family present, or personally represented, took special care to announce that they were present as cousins and relatives of the late Comte de Paris. Four days after the funeral the Recorder-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion requested Colonel Ludlow by letter to place a suitable wreath on the bier. That request came, however, too late. In his letter to Colonel Ludlow, Colonel Nicholson said of the Comte de Paris: "He was a Companion by virtue of his services, and his intense devotion to our cause merits that he should receive such fitting evidence of our appreciation of him as a man and soldier as your good judgment would dictate."

Secretary Herbert is pursuing the same policy in regard to the war between China and Japan that he followed with so much success during the troubles in Brazil. He is gradually concentrating in Japanese waters a powerful United States fleet, so as to be prepared to take a decisive stand if circumstances should require a show of force on the part of this Government for any purpose. In addition to the vessels already in Asiatic waters or under orders to proceed there, the Secretary this week issued orders to the Yorktown to prepare for duty on the Asiatic station at once. The Yorktown has just finished a season's cruise with the patrol squadron in the Bering Sea, and as soon as the Bennington comes out of the drydock at Mare Island she will be docked to have her bottom cleaned and painted. In the meantime she will be taking stores aboard, so that there will be no loss of time in getting her away. She will probably be ready to sail a few days after the first of October, the date when the Detroit and the Machias will start on their way from the North Atlantic Station on their way to China, by way

of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. When all the vessels now under orders for the China station arrive there, the United States will have quite a strong fleet of unarmored vessels on the ground. There will be no armored ships in the squadron, but it will be sufficiently strong to command respect and accomplish anything that may be demanded of it. A report comes from Peking that a massacre of foreigners there is deemed imminent, and that the legations are requesting forces to be sent ashore from the men-of-war. It is said that foreigners are insulted in the streets with impunity. If the report is true it is a very serious state of affairs and should be given immediate investigation by the United States Government. Taking into consideration the state of affairs in the Flowery Kingdom, it becomes an easy matter of deduction, from what we know of John Chinaman, to calculate some things that are likely to happen if the Japanese persist in their victories, and especially if a movement is made against Peking. We hope that it will help some Americans to realize how much depends upon the efficiency of our Navy. Our fleet, in the face of the gravity of existing circumstances, cannot be too strong in Chinese waters.

Among the many anomalies that the Oriental war presents is the fact that the currency of the two combatants has a higher purchasing value than before the fight began. Silver, which is the only metal superior to copper in current use either in China or Japan, rose from 62 to 67 cents but fell again to 64 cents. This does not increase the value of the currency in home purchases, but everything bought in foreign markets must be paid for in gold, and reckoned in the white metal. Silver rose about 8 per cent. This peculiar result of a state of war is due to the fact that each of the countries was expected to raise a foreign loan, though it is quite likely now that neither of them will do so and the character of the war will be influenced by this fact. China has very good credit and Japan could probably get money, though with less ease, but either country would have to pay principal and interest in gold and submit to a rate of interest that would be almost prohibitive. The effect of such arrangements might easily have been a further fall in the comparative value of silver, and in the end the two countries would have been paying very dear—probably 15 per cent. a year—in their currency. Japan is reported to have raised a loan of \$30,000,000 among her own people. China, with an imperial revenue of 90 or 100 millions and a lawless system of squeezing her people, can also keep the war going for a long time if she chooses, though it is doubtful if she could place a loan among her own people—and this is very significant of the different place the two governments have with their own subjects.

The diplomacy of the Japanese has been as good as their fighting. One of their earliest steps was to assure the security of the Chinese treaty ports in exchange for the maintenance of strict neutrality by all the powers. Nearly the whole foreign trade of China passes through these ports, and about one-fifth of the Imperial revenue is derived from their customs. The preservation of this trade and the security of the foreign communities are much more important to foreign nations than a temporary trade in contraband articles. Early in the war it was supposed that the Chinese would fill their services with foreign officers, but the powers seem to have interpreted their duties very strictly. There appear to have been few, if any, additions to the Chinese force from abroad. Capt. Von Hanneken, the German officer who is aiding Admiral Ting, has been in the service of Li Hung-chang for many years. The English Government is even reported to have prevented the change of Englishmen in the Chinese customs service to the Navy. No foreign vessel, except perhaps transports, has been taken over by either combatant. There must be a large trade in munitions of war, but that can be carried on in other ways than through the treaty ports. There seems to be no doubt that the recognition of the treaty ports as neutrals, conditioned on their own good conduct and that of all the powers, has prevented them from becoming active centres of aid to the Chinese. In every respect the declaration of their neutrality has been a notable advantage to the Japanese.

The Chinese army presents the anomaly of paying its men even in peace about double the ordinary wages of laborers. The pay is four taels a month, which may be taken at twenty-three cents a day in silver. Wages of coolies employed by foreigners are usually 20 cents a day, and this is fully twice what native employers pay. The situation is about the same as we should have if we paid our soldiers sixty dollars a month. The besotted indifference of the Chinese to the material development of their country is shown by the fact that the war cuts them off from their best supply of two important articles—coal and railroad ties. Though they

possess the largest coal fields in the world, all the coal used in harbors south of Shanghai, and most of it in that port, is imported. Hong Kong takes from thirty to forty thousands tons a month, and others in proportion. Much of it comes from Japan, and Taku is the only port that has its own native supply. This all comes from one small group of mines near the sea coast, and if the Japanese can raid them successfully the northern fleet would be dependent on a foreign supply that would have to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fleets.

The old question of the advisability of Army officers acting as Indian Agents is again up, and when Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, returns to Washington he and Secretary Lamont will have a conference about it. While Army officers are fulfilling the duties of Indian Agents in a manner most satisfactory to the officials of the Interior Department, these officials feel that no especial good comes from the detail and that the places could be filled just as well by civilians. Secretary Lamont is anxious that the organizations of the Army should be officered to their full quota, and for this reason it is believed that he would be in favor of relieving Army officers now acting as Indian Agents and sending them back to their commands. It is expected that the return of Secretary Smith will see a definite settlement of this matter.

During the recent English naval manoeuvres the naval militia assisted very materially in the manning and management of the ships, and their efficiency was very favorably commented upon. The performance of our own naval militia, particularly that of New York City, was remarked some time since in the Journal as having been a surprise to the officers of our service. Undoubtedly the naval militia is a good thing, and should be encouraged. While nobody expects or wishes our country to become involved in a war, yet there have been such things. A strong naval militia would be a valuable auxiliary to our growing navy, which is at present very seriously undermanned.

It is understood that the report of the Inspector-General of the Army will contain a recommendation that his corps be increased by six majors. There are only seven officers in the inspection corps, too small a number for the numerous duties devolving upon them. It has heretofore been the custom to detail officers to temporary duty with the corps, but Inspector-General Breckinridge has come to the conclusion that more efficient service would be rendered by officers who were permanently under him.

Col. Edwin F. Townsend, commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has recommended that the following officers be given a year's course of instruction at arsenals: 1st Lieuts. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; P. E. Trippe, 10th Cav.; G. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf.; John Cotter, 15th Inf.; John T. Haines, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieuts. E. M. Suplee, 2d Cav.; H. A. Barber, 1st Cav.; S. M. Hackney, 16th Inf.; T. M. Moody, 22d Inf.; J. Baylies and R. W. Rose, 5th Inf. From these officers three, and perhaps four, will be selected to go to the different arsenals for instructions. The selection will be made as soon as Secretary Lamont and Major-General Schofield can get together and discuss the matter.

As a result of the recent change of stations, the Medical Department of the Army has decided not to hold the proposed examination for hospital stewards, which was slated to occur during October. There will, however, be an examination for acting hospital stewards. It has been found that the abandonment of posts will throw about a dozen hospital stewards on the hands of the Medical Department, places for whom will have to be provided. At the time the examination was contemplated there were a number of vacancies, but, as has been stated, a different phase was put upon the matter by the recent order making changes of stations.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers in 5th Cav. are ordered:  
1st Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, from Troop I to Troop C.  
1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, from Troop C to Troop I.  
Leave for two months granted Major William A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence.  
Leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 23d Inf.  
Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf., will report to commanding officer at Fort Buford, North Dakota, for duty at that post.  
Leave granted 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., extended to Nov. 10.  
Leave for four months granted Capt. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.  
Leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, extended two months.  
1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty at that post.  
Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. George L. R. Irwin, 3d Art.  
Leave granted Lieut.-Col. J. R. Gibson, Deputy Surg.-Gen., is extended six months.  
Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.  
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. F. O. Johnson, 3d Cav.  
Leave for ten days is granted Surg. J. D. Hall.



Secretary Herbert gave out the following view concerning the policy of the Department in regard to the sending of Naval officers on board Chinese and Japanese vessels to ascertain the status of the war, and make observations which would be of benefit to the Department: "There is on board each ship in Asiatic waters an officer, designated as an 'Intelligence Officer,' and the Admiral commanding the fleet was weeks ago, and again recently, urged to be diligent in collecting information that would be of use to the Department. Admiral Carpenter was instructed to guard American interests, and particularly along the lines of military operations. He will be in position to observe, and has been directed also, if necessary, to detail officers for this purpose and send them on special missions to obtain information and to procure, when practicable, the nature and extent of injuries received by ships in battle. He was not instructed to detail officers to go on board Chinese or Japanese ships about to go into battle, and it is supposed that if an officer should ask his permission to do so he would refuse the request, as Admiral Brown did when officers of his fleet in the Chilian waters requested permission to go upon the vessels of the insurgents. It would be a rather grave matter for an Admiral to order an officer to go into a battle in which his country was not immediately concerned, solely for the purpose of obtaining information which could be well obtained by other means.

"No officers have volunteered for this service. There is no doubt, however, that if the Japanese or Chinese governments should extend such an invitation, and it were once made known that officers were allowed on board war vessels, and that the Department desired to detail officers for that purpose, any number of applicants would come forward. Should it be necessary to call for volunteers any number could be gotten from ships now in Asiatic waters. An Army officer was recently sent to accompany the Japanese upon a quasi invitation of the Japanese Government, but no such invitation or suggestion as to the detailing of an officer of the Navy has come from the Japanese or the Chinese government. I do not know of any instance in which a government ever invited a foreign officer to go into battle upon one of its ships as an observer, nor of any Navy Department that ever asked for such a privilege."

The Dutch have acted with energy in Lombok, where their expeditions lately met with reverses. Their fleet in Indian waters includes an ironclad corvette, 11 gunboats and a colonial army of about 35,000 men, one-third of whom are Europeans. They have bombarded and captured the capital, Mataram, and Pasingaban, where the people of Mataram took refuge after the bombardment. The insurrection appears to be broken.

The 3d Cav. got away from Fort Sheridan for their present post at 4 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 26. It took 17 horse cars for the transportation of the horses. It is expected the 6th will pull out next Tuesday, Oct. 2, for Washington, when the post will once more resume its former status.

We publish this week the list of stations of regiments as they will be when the movements directed by General Orders No. 45, c. s., are executed. A few of those movements have already been made, some are now going on and some will take place in the near future.

A football game between eleyens chosen from the officers of the ships at present at the navy yard and one from the naval militia, is talked of. It is said there is some trouble in getting an eleven at the yard.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

Mr. H. S. Maxim, having failed to bring the War Office to terms as to the alleged infringement of his patent rights by the manufacture of cordite, has given notice of an action at law.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy has notified the Driggs-Schroeder Company, the Maxim-Nordenfjeldt Company and the Gatling Company of the decision of the Department to have a test of machine guns six millimeters in calibre, and asking what time it will be necessary for them to build such weapons. The Department officials hope to have the test take place next spring or early summer.

An interesting test of armor plate will take place next week at the Indian Head proving grounds. A Carnegie 4-in. plate, representing barbet armor for the Brooklyn and Iowa, will be fired at with usual velocities. Added interest will be given the test by the fact that it is expected that it will definitely settle the question of whether or not surface cracks affect the ballistic resistance of armor plate. The ballistic plate is covered with fine hair-cracks, much more extensive than in the case of the famous Carnegie 6-in. plate, which made such a good showing after having been rejected by the government on account of the presence of these cracks. Ordnance officials have no idea how deep the cracks are, but it is thought that they only extend through the carbonized surface.

Orders have been issued to the board which is to conduct the test of small arms for the Navy, to meet at Newport, R. I., on Monday, Oct. 1. The board is composed of Prof. Philip R. Alger, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department; Ensign Dieffenbach, on duty at the Newport proving grounds, and First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, on duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department. The tests will be very exhaustive, as it is the intention to obtain a weapon that cannot be excelled by any other of a similar class in the world. It is expected that fifteen or twenty arms will be submitted, although about thirty barrels have been sent out to individuals claiming to have invented mechanism which they desire for test. It is expected that a month or so will elapse before the tests are concluded.

The board, consisting of Major Phipps, Captain Heath and Captain Crozier, under date of Sept. 12, has made its report to the Ordnance Department of the Army on the recent test of the dynamite pneumatic guns, held at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The report states

that the test concluded Sept. 10. It found a few minor defects, among them that the 15-in. shells were a little rough and that some trouble had been experienced with the two-minute delayed-action fuse, but it was believed that these defects could be remedied in future constructions. The report announced that the test had been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the contract and that the guns had come up to all the requirements. They, therefore, recommended the acceptance of the group. The group consists of two 15-in. and one 8-in. gun. Brig-Gen. Flagler has approved the recommendation of the board and has ordered that payment for the guns be made to the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Co., of New York, which built them. The same company has a group of two 15 and one 8-in. guns of the pneumatic dynamite type under construction for the Pacific slope.

#### THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

The following is the official report of the naval battle on the Yalu River, as received at the Japanese Legation at Washington:

"On Sept. 17 our fleet, consisting of the Matsushima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Yoshino, Naniwa, Takachiho, Akitsuki, Chiyoda, Hiyei, Fuso, Akagi and Saikio-Maru, met off the northeast coast of Haiyun Tao with the Chinese fleet, consisting of the Ting-Yuen, Chen-Yuen, Ching-Yuen, Chih-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, King-Yuen, Wi-Yuen, Yang-Wei, Chao-Yuen, Kwang-Kia, Kwang-Ting, Ping-Yuen and two other men-of-war, together with the six torpedo boats, which opened fire at 45 minutes past noon, and a severe engagement ensued, which lasted until 5 p. m. At last four of the enemy's men-of-war, viz., the Lai-Yuen, Chih-Yuen, Yang-Wei and the Chao-Yuen, were sunk, and the Ting-Yuen, King-Yuen and Ping-Yuen caught fire, and all of the remaining ships, being seriously damaged, were scattered. On our side more or less damage was sustained by the Matsushima, Hiyei and Akagi, but fortunately none was disabled. The killed on our side were Sakamoto, the commander of the Akagi; Lieut. Takahashi, Lieut. Semokuchi, of the Hashidate, Lieut. Shima, Sub-Lieut. Ito."

This account of the battle alters somewhat the figures given in another place, but does not lessen the significance of the action. The Chinese had 12 vessels, tonnage 35,230; horse power, 46,600, carrying eight 12-in., one 10½-in., four 10-in., four 8½-in., six 8-in., thirteen 6-in. and eight 4½-in. guns, total 44 guns, besides 32 r. f. and 49 magazine guns. The Japanese do not give the names of their own vessels, but from other sources we learn that they had 11 warships and a coasting steamer (acting probably as despatch boat), and the following details are nearly correct: Tonnage, 37,270; horse power, 67,970; four 12½-in., four 10½-in., four 9½-in., one 8-in., five 6½-in., twenty-two 6-in., sixty-three 4½-in., total 103 guns, besides 54 r. f. and 52 magazine guns. The Japanese lost only their merchant vessel and had three warships seriously damaged. The Chinese lost four vessels, tonnage 7,950, horse power 14,900, with 21 guns, besides 16 r. f. and 27 magazine guns. The remarkable results of the action are, first, the sinking of at least one double-bottom ironclad, with compartments, merely by gun fire, no torpedoes being used by the Japanese, and, second, the failure of the Chinese, with 36 guns of 6-in. and greater calibre, to damage seriously a fleet containing eight deck-protected and two unprotected ships, and only two ironclads.

The Central News publishes the following as the account of an eye-witness:

"While eight Chinese warships were lying at the entrance of the Yalu River, twelve Japanese vessels hove in sight. The Japanese ships advanced in a single line, while the Chinese fleet assumed a V-shaped formation, with the flagship at the apex. In consequence of this, half the Chinese vessels were rendered useless. The Japanese in passing opened fire upon the Chinese, who replied to the best of their ability. After the battle had been in progress for a short time the Chinese fleet altered its formation. The Japanese fleet kept steaming in a circle around the Chinese.

"Suddenly the Japanese withheld their fire, but after a quarter hour had elapsed resumed the attack and poured a hot fire into the enemy. The Chinese Armstrong cruiser went out of line, contrary to orders, and steamed alongside of one of the Japanese ships and sunk her. The Chinese cruiser was sunk shortly afterward.

"About this time two Chinese war ships which had been on guard up the Yalu River, hearing the firing, joined the fleet and took part in the battle. This increased the number of Chinese ships engaged to ten. A short time afterward another Chinese ship was sunk and two others ran ashore, caught fire, and were abandoned. After six hours' fighting the Japanese fleet withdrew. The Chinese ships followed them, but were unable to overtake them. It is presumed that the Japanese ships retired because they had become short of ammunition.

"The damage to the Chih-Yuen is chiefly in her wood-work, which is nearly all burned away. She also received about 200 shot holes in her sides, mostly from machine guns. None of the shots pierced her armor more than 3 ins. The Chen-Yuen has 120 shot holes in her sides, and is generally in the same condition as the Chih-Yuen. When the Ting-Yuen, the Chen-Yuen's sister ship, arrived at Port Arthur, she was three feet down by the head.

"It will require two months to make the necessary repairs to the Chinese fleet. One Japanese ship was certainly sunk, and two others are supposed to have gone to the bottom. The manoeuvring of the Japanese ships was excellent. All their signals were executed by flag, and were promptly answered throughout the battle. The Chinese ships had scarcely any ammunition left."

The British steamer Pathan, carrying contraband of war from New York, is reported to have been seized in the Formosa Channel by a Chinese cruiser.

A second Japanese army of 30,000 is embarking at Hiroshima for an unknown destination, under the command of the Japanese Minister of War, Marshal Count Oyama.

The "Times" publishes a despatch from Shanghai saying that Capt. Fong, of the Chinese turret-ship Tai-Yuen, has been beheaded for cowardice in the Yalu fight; also that the Chinese cruiser Kwang Kai became stranded on a reef near Tallen Bay, while endeavoring to make her escape from the Yalu battle, and was afterward blown up by the Japanese. This makes a total loss of five ships to the Chinese, including one ship which was rammed by the Tai-Yuen while trying to ram one of the Japanese vessels.

Private J. L. Martin, Troop I, 7th Cav., Fort Riley, won the Department carbine medal at Fort Sheridan, with a total score of 585 for four days' shooting. This is the fourth successive year that the gold medal has gone to the 7th. The silver medals were won by Sergt. Richardson, Private Michaels, and Private Haxleton, all of the 3d Cav. Bronze medals were taken by Farrier Hoffman, 3d Cav.; Corp. Lindsay, 7th Cav.; Private Woods, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Dickman, 3d Cav.; Corp. Joyce, 3d Cav., and Private Oakley, 7th Cav. To-day the competition for places on the Department infantry team will be decided.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

The address of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, U. S. N., is Georgetown, O.

N. C. Snow, U. S. N., has been granted a second extension of his leave, on account of a rather serious, though temporary, throat trouble.

Rear Admiral George Brown, now Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, paid a visit on Saturday, Sept. 22, to the New York Navy Yard, and inspected the Machias and the Castine.

The appointments of the cadet officers and petty officers at the Naval Academy for the ensuing year have not yet been announced, owing, probably, to the coming change of Superintendents.

The New York "Sun" suggests that Captain Mahan be sent to report on the naval proceedings between Japan and China, as a lieutenant of artillery has been sent to report on the military proceedings. Captain Mahan has indisputably placed himself foremost among our naval tacticians, and a report by him on the subject would be invaluable. He should be given a chance to go, for the naval developments promise to be of more importance than the military in this war.

Admiral Ting is the most prominent, if not the ablest, man in the Chinese Navy. He has some understanding of navigation and can use an admiralty chart, a sextant, and a nautical almanac, accomplishments almost unknown to the vast body of Chinese officers, who seldom or never steer their own ships, but employ pilots for the purpose. He is a very active man and travels unceasingly. He is hospitable, and seems never to tire of entertaining people in diplomatic, army and navy life, and even private citizens, and he is very popular with Europeans at all the treaty ports.

The friends of Rear Admiral Erben are planning to give a dinner in his honor at an early date, by the way of a welcome home. The Admiral is a New Yorker by birth, and now, to paraphrase the old song, "All warworn and weary (the sailor) returns to his youthful abode." The Admiral is, however, neither so warworn or so weary that he was not able to give a good account of himself in the recent encounter with footpads, to which the New York papers have given extended notices. He has given the public an object lesson as to the folly of assuming that when a man reaches 62 years of age he ceases to be physically capable of command. One of the favorite pictures in England is that of the octogenarian Gladstone chopping wood.

The N. Y. "Herald" has a despatch from San Francisco, Cal., describing a reported encounter between Commander McCalla, Naval Equipment Officer at Mare Island, and a contractor for hay named Gore. Some hot words occurred over a statement of Commander McCalla concerning the price of hay, whereupon the contractor hinted that the former's uniform was a shield against personal chastisement. Upon this the Commander coolly locked the door and threw off his uniform coat. These preparations were more than Mr. Gore had anticipated, and he began running around the room to seek a loophole of escape, or a bomb-proof compartment. Not being successful, terror lent him strength, and he finally burst open the door and fled. His bloodthirsty name would seem to belie his character.

With reference to our paragraph of last week concerning Admiral Erben, the New York "Herald" says: "When Rear Admiral Erben went on the retired list last month he probably supposed that he had earned the right to a peaceful life. But he evidently overlooked the risk he was assuming in settling among the Indian braves who misgovern Manhattan Island. He had hardly reached his native harbor ere a group of pirate craft shot athwart his hawse while he was bowling up Fifth Ave. with stunsails set on both sides. Before he suspected their intentions they had cut his chain cable and tried to make off with his chronometer. But the gallant Admiral quickly called all hands to repel boarders, and by vigorously applying a high-power breech-loading umbrella he succeeded in discomfiting the enemy and causing them to make off, with their upper works seriously damaged."

Lieut. W. H. Beehler has returned to the Navy Department from the trip he took abroad for the purpose of testing his invention, the solarometer. Lieutenant Beehler has made an interesting report to the Department on the results obtained from the instrument. He sailed on the North German Lloyd steamer Weinmar from Baltimore on Aug. 15 and returned to the United States, Sept. 19. Lieutenant Beehler's report states that during the 25 days spent at sea, 169 determinations of the ship's latitude and longitude and her compass errors by observation of the sun and stars at all hours of the day and night were made with the solarometer. Much to his regret, no fog was experienced. The degree of accuracy was the same as that obtained with the sextant. Lieutenant Beehler took his solarometer to Paris, and gave a lecture upon it at the French Ministry of Marine and Colonies, and also exhibited it to the officers of the German Naval Observatory at Hamburg. Six of these instruments are being built in Washington, one of which will be tested by the Navy, probably on board the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and the remainder will be distributed among the several transatlantic steamship lines for test.

Capt. Robley D. Evans and a Brooklyn man named Brodie, championed by Representative Clancy, of Brooklyn, have had some interesting correspondence of late concerning the admission of female visitors to the cruiser New York. It appears that the wife and sister of Brodie went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard several weeks ago for the purpose of calling upon a member of the New York's crew, who is Brodie's son. They were told that female visitors unaccompanied by escorts were not permitted on board men-of-war. Brodie was informed of the occurrence, and through Representative Clancy communicated with the Department. He thought things had come to a pretty pass when the relatives of a taxpayer, whose money helped to build the New York, was not permitted to visit a son, a member of the vessel's crew. He hoped that the Department would inquire into the matter and see that in future the rights of visitors were respected. The communication from Mr. Brodie was referred to Captain Evans for his information and brought forth one of the characteristic replies of that officer. In his explanation to the Department, Captain Evans states that he has no remembrance of the visit of the ladies in question, but does not doubt that Brodie's statement that they visited the ship and were refused admission to the decks is true. He states that prior to the visit named he had issued a regulation in effect that no ladies should be allowed on board the New York unless accompanied by male escorts. This regulation was necessary, Captain Evans states, on account of the large number of the demi-monde that crowd the decks of the cruiser on visitors' days. Captain Evans did not know what portion of the New York belonged to Mr. Brodie, but he took it for granted that there were many other persons who had greater interest in the New York than Mr. Brodie who would enter no protest at his effort to improve the scale of morality of his crew. Captain Evans' action in this matter is in the line of General Butler's famous New Orleans order, which created so much excitement.



Captain Denny, U. S. M. C., is at Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Lieut. W. B. Wilste, U. S. N., has received preparatory orders for sea.

Lt.-Comdr. P. G. Eaton, of the Steel Inspection Board, has returned to Washington.

Lieut. U. R. Harris, U. S. N., is staying at 222 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The address of Comdr. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., is now 1827 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, of the Navy, is a recent guest at the Brevoort House, New York city.

Comdr. Edwin White has returned to the New York Navy Yard from his trip to Bethlehem, N. H.

Lieut.-Comdr. Eugene D. F. Heald is a recent visitor in New York, with quarters at the Brunswick.

The dances on the U. S. S. Vermont began on Monday, Sept. 24. Those at the Navy Yard began Sept. 21.

Comdr. F. M. Barber, U. S. N., was at Hotel Chatham, Paris, France, Sept. 17, about to sail for New York.

Prof. H. D. Todd, U. S. N., has returned to Washington after a sojourn at the Engleside Hotel, Beach Haven, N. J.

Lieut. N. E. Mason, officer in charge of the Indian Head proving grounds, has gone away on leave to his home in Pennsylvania.

On Saturday, Sept. 22, a dinner was given by Ensign Yates Stirling to Miss Tyson and his sister, Miss Stirling, both of Baltimore, on the flagship New York.

Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mulligan have returned to Washington from a pleasant outing, spent at Bar Harbor, Me.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., arrived in New York from England on the Majestic Sept. 26, and located temporarily at the Marlborough.

Miss Mary Semmes, a grand-niece of Admiral Raphael Semmes, of naval memory, was married at Cumberland, Md., to Mr. Richard Gambrell, of Baltimore.

Comdr. William E. Morgan has been recommended for retirement, and his case has gone to the President for action.

Naval Cadet McCauley was in New York on Wednesday. Mr. McCauley has made a name for himself in athletics at the Academy, both on the football team and the crew.

The widow of the late Rear-Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., who has been abroad for some time, is expected at her cottage in Newport, R. I., on Saturday of this week.

We are indebted to Lieut. Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. N., U. S. Naval Attaché at Berlin, Rome and Vienna, for a most excellent map of Corea and the adjoining coasts of China and Japan.

Ensign William W. Phelps has returned to his duties in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, from Baltimore, where he spent his leave of absence. Ensign Phelps is regarded as one of the most charming officers on duty at the Department.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, who has been ordered before a retiring board, was, until a year ago, at the head of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy, and his work has done much to raise the grade and efficiency of that Department.

Lieut.-Comdr. Edward P. Wood, in charge of the Enlisted Branch, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is expected to return to his duties from his leave next week. During his absence Ensign H. A. Bispham has been acting chief of the Enlisted Branch in the most efficient manner.

Commander Craig is in New York. He has been for the past four years at the head of the English department at the Naval Academy, and was untiring in his efforts for its improvement. He has taken great pains in the selection of text books, often writing long pamphlets himself to supply deficiencies.

Navy officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Ensign W. L. Howard, Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, Comdr. James C. Sands, Lieut. Karl Rohrer, Lieut. H. M. Witzel, Ensign H. W. Bryan, Lieut.-Comdr. J. J. Hunker, Asst. Surg. Robert Boyd, Lieut. H. Osterhaus, Lieut. John M. Hawley.

A report comes from Honolulu of a bar-room fight in the Hawaiian Hotel between a British officer of the Hyacinth and two officers of the Charleston, other American and English subjects participating. The trouble was the outcome, it is said, of English ill-feeling concerning the royalists' failure. It is to be hoped that the report is an exaggeration.

Commander Chester goes back to Annapolis in a few days, to assist in the preparations for the coming year. Captain Chester's absence will be a source of great regret to his friends connected with the Academy. His work there was marked by a strict and conscientious attention to duty, and it is said his health suffered not a little from worry and overwork.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., arrived at New York on the steamer Normannia, on Sept. 21, after an enjoyable tour abroad, during which he visited Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Finland, Algiers, Cannes, and elsewhere. He was present at the yacht races off Cowes and in the Mediterranean. The address of Paymaster Whitehouse is now 15 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Among the passengers on board the Spree, which arrived in New York from Bremen and Southampton Sept. 27, were the members of the Arctic expedition which left last March, bound for the North Pole, via Norway. They included Walter Wellman, Prof. O. B. French, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was astronomical observer of the party; Dr. Thomas B. Mohun, medical officer, and Charles C. Dodge, artist and photographer, all of Washington, D. C.

The members of the second Peary expedition and the auxiliary expedition sent out by the Geographical Society of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences arrived in that city Sept. 25. Mrs. Peary and her infant daughter, Marie Abnighito Peary, were of the party. The baby was born at Anniversary Lodge, Peary's headquarters, Sept. 12, 1893. She grew rapidly and never was ill a day, until the ship reached St. John's, when the change of water and food affected her for a short time. Mrs. Peary has gone to her home in Washington.

The assignment of Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. Belknap to duty as professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy has met with universal approbation in Naval circles. This officer is said to be particularly well versed in the duties which he will be called upon to perform, and his popularity will make itself felt at his new station. Lieut.-Comdr. Belknap will be succeeded at the Newport Naval Station by Lieut. J. P. Bernadou, who spent some years on special duty at the Smithsonian Institute in the department of Quantitative and Qualitative analysis. His record as a chemist is very high, and he is fully qualified to take care of the onerous duties involved in the position he will occupy.

Gen. B. C. Card, retired, is a recent arrival at Newport, R. I.

Chaplain Ruter W. Springer rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 25 from a short leave.

Lieut. R. B. Turner, 6th Inf., returned to Fort Thomas, Ky., this week from a fortnight's leave.

Maj. D. W. Burke, 23d Inf., when he joins his new regiment in Texas will go to Fort Clark.

Lieut. J. H. Wholly, 4th Inf., is a recent arrival at Seattle, Washington, for recruiting duty.

Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Assistant Surgeon, reported at Fort Myer, Va., for duty on Sept. 20.

Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. A., registered at the Brevoort House, New York city, on Sept. 20.

Mrs. Capt. T. W. Symons, U. S. A., has returned to Portland from a six weeks' visit to Victoria.

Capt. S. W. Fountain, 1st Cav., under his recent orders, takes his troop, A, from Fort Myer to Fort Apache, Ariz.

Mrs. Patterson, widow of the late Capt. Geo. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., is residing at Newburyport, Mass.

Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf., on a month's leave from Fort Sheridan, will rejoin about the middle of October.

Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 5th Cav., now in Indianapolis, Ind., is due at Fort Ringgold, Texas, about the end of October.

Maj. J. P. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Marcy, lately on field duty at Raton, N. M., is spending a few weeks on leave.

Maj. Washington Matthews, Surgeon, is a recent guest of Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, A. D. C., at Governor's Island, New York.

Lieut. John C. McArthur, 2d Inf., left Aberdeen, South Dakota, this week to join for duty with his regiment at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Capt. J. B. Bellinger, A. Q. M., is expected at West Point on Monday next to enter upon his duties at the Military Academy.

Secretary of War Lamont registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, Sept. 21, en route from Gray Gables to Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. H. Miller, A. Q. M., is closing up his business at West Point preparatory to going to his new station at Fort Riley, Kan.

Lieut. W. C. Wren, the newly appointed adjutant of the 17th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf., whose company changes from Fort Sill to Fort Niagara, is on a few weeks' visit to Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Lieut. Michael Mangan, retired, residing at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list on Sunday next, Sept. 30.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Wolverton, Medical Director, Department of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, has been visiting Fort Canby, Washington, with his family.

Capt. M. F. Jamar, 14th Inf., much to the regret of his many friends at Fort Leavenworth, will leave there very soon to join his company at Vancouver Barracks.

The next retirement for age in the staff of the Army is that of Col. J. G. Chandler, A. Q. M. G., Dec. 31, and in the line Maj. Charles Bentzoni, 1st Inf., Oct. 11.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and a party of friends were recent visitors to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at Brooklyn, which attraction is fast drawing to a close.

Capt. M. C. Wessells, 24th Inf., at present at Nashville, will leave there next week for Cincinnati, O., to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous at 166 Plum St.

The four troop commanders at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to arrive there on Thursday of this week are Capt. Oscar Elting, John G. Bourke, G. A. Dodd and F. H. Hardie.

Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., who is closing up his recruiting affairs at Milwaukee, Wis., will spend October on leave, and then join his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. G. P. Borden and Lieut. M. Crowley, with Company A, 5th Inf., who left San Antonio for Atlanta, Ga., this week, are expected to arrive at Fort McPherson on Monday next.

Lieut. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d Inf., lately visiting relatives at Morristown, Pa., was expected to arrive at Fort Clark, Texas, the latter part of this week to join Captain Cowles' company.

Lieut. Allyn Capron, 5th Inf., expects to be ready to start from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for Fort Sill with Indian Company I, 12th Inf., and the Apache prisoners of war about October.

Capt. Walter Howe and his battery, A, 4th Art., completed target practice at Marshalls Hall, Md., this week and will be succeeded by Capt. Chase's battery, from Washington Barracks, D. C.

Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., is visiting at his wife's home in San Francisco, after a pleasant trip to the Pacific coast, conducting recruits to Fort Canby and Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Capt. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., has recently taken command of Company E of his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich., in succession to Capt. J. H. Smith, who is going abroad on several months' leave.

Capt. A. H. Appel, Assistant Surgeon, now at Fort Buford, is in luck in receiving the assignment as the first medical officer to be stationed at that beautifully located new post, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav., whose new station is Fort Myer, Va., retires for age next May, and will then, no casualty intervening, be succeeded in the colonelcy by Lieut.-Col. Edwin V. Sumner, now at Fort Meade.

Capt. S. R. Jones, A. Q. M., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Riley, dating from May, 1892, will soon change station to Jefferson Barracks, Capt. W. H. Miller's orders for the latter post from West Point having been diverted to Fort Riley.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Purington, 3d Cav., regimental headquarters, Chase's troop, D, and Hunter's troop, K, constitute the present new garrison of Jefferson Barracks, to be increased hereafter. The Colonel of the 3d Cav., Anson Mills, is at present on detached service.

H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, is said to have given Thomas Nast an order for a painting of the scene near Appomattox when Lee surrendered to Grant. Mr. Kohlsaat has erected a statue of General Grant in Galena, Ill., and intends to make a present of this picture to the same city. The chief figures are to be life size.

Maj. D. W. Burke, 23d Inf., has been detailed on duty with the National Guard, State of Washington. Soon after his promotion a handsome party was given to himself and family at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., by the officers of the 14th Inf. Major Burke left his old company, C, 14th Inf., with great regret, having served with it for over 27 years.

Capt. Charles Shaler, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, is making a trip to England.

Col. J. G. Tilford and Mrs. Tilford have returned from West Point to their city residence in New York, 413 West End Ave.

Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., who has been on temporary duty at Fort Columbus for some time past, rejoined Battery G at Fort Hamilton the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Curtis and Miss Julia Tompkins registered at the "Herald" Office, Paris, France, on Sept. 22. Mr. Curtis is a son of the late Col. H. Pelham Curtis, Mrs. Curtis a daughter of the late Gen. M. P. Small, and Miss Tompkins the daughter of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, at present at Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. W. A. Kimball, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Portland, Ore., from a visit to his father, General Kimball, at Ogden, Utah. His detail to the Bishop Scott Academy has been received with delight by the citizens of Portland, who are greatly interested in that first-class military school.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Art., and Miss Myra Rivers, daughter of the late William Rivers, of Giles County, Tennessee, and sister of Lieuts. T. R. and W. C. Rivers, both at present in the 3d Cav. The wedding is expected to take place this winter. Lieut. Horn graduated in 1891 and served in the 3d Cav. the year after leaving West Point.

During the past two years Lieutenant March has had the following leaves: Two days in October and 7 days in December, 1893. He has been transferred to Battery A, 3d Art. (Fort Barrancas). That battery has two officers present for duty with it—Captain Chester and Lieutenant Randolph. Lieutenant Rumbough, who is now on two months' leave, will return Oct. 7.

The general court martial, convened at Vancouver Barracks Sept. 5, 1894, for the trial of Captain Goodwin, 14th Inf., has adjourned sine die and the members left for their stations. The proceedings are very voluminous and there was a multitude of testimony given, of which we had a synopsis last week. The trial has resulted in the acquittal of Captain Goodwin.

The marriage of Lieut. William Franklin Clark, 7th Cav., to Miss Sara May Bullens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bullens, of Kansas City, was to take place at Trinity Church in that city on Thursday of this week, Sept. 27. After a few weeks' wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Lieutenant Clark being attached to Captain De Rudio's troop, F, 7th Cav.

Col. John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., virtually closes this week his duties as superintendent of the Recruiting Service, and on Monday next, Oct. 1, Col. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., will assume the duties in addition to those connected with this service he has hitherto been performing. Col. Mizner, after settling his affairs in the East, will go to Fort Custer, Mont., to reassume command of his regiment.

The Mexican Consul at Eagle Pass, Tex., Senor Don Francisco de P. Villaseca, gave a grand banquet Sept. 15 in honor of the eighty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Mexico and the sixty-fourth of President Diaz' birth, at which officers of the U. S. and Mexican armies were present. Capt. W. S. Edgerly, of our Army, and Capt. Luis Gonzales, of the Mexican Army, responded to the toast, "The Armies of the Two Republics."

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., who has for a number of years been on duty as Acting Engineer Officer, Department of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., has been relieved from that duty, and, on the completion of the court martial, convened for the trial of Major Wham, Paymaster, of which he is a member, will go to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Schon, 20th Inf., A. D. C., has been appointed Engineer Officer in place of Major McCrea.

General William Ward Duffield, of Detroit, Mich., appointed this week Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He was wounded at Cerro Gordo and again at Contreras, while acting adjutant on Gen. Gideon J. Pillow's staff. He went to the Civil War as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Michigan Infantry. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, was afterward made colonel of the 9th Infantry, and served under General Sherman in the West, and commanded the Twenty-third Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland.

Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., have left Portland, Ore., for a two months' trip through the Eastern States, during which they will visit Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York city, West Point, Boston and other points of interest. Captain Sladen was for many years the senior aide on General Howard's staff. His many Army friends will be glad to know that he has been appointed by Judge Gilbert, U. S. Circuit Judge, clerk of the U. S. Court at Portland, Ore. This is a life position, and, with his pay on the retired list, his income will be equal to that of a retired general officer. His many friends will rejoice at his good fortune, which has been well deserved.

Referring to the recent orders under which Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf., changes station from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Niobrara, the Kansas City "Times" says: "The general move for Fort Leavenworth was entirely unexpected. Less than a month ago Colonel Townsend was told that he would not be disturbed until the completion of the present school year—1895—yet he will have to go and plant his colors on the northern prairies of Nebraska. The most surprised and indignant lot of people are the wives of both officers and enlisted men. These are not bound by military etiquette that prohibits an expression of views upon the action of higher authorities, hence they do not say very complimentary things about the Washington people in authority. Groups of women could be seen here and there discussing the surprise, and there are even some who knew the unexpected would happen, as it frequently does in Army circles, and said, 'Didn't I tell you so?'"

The "Morning Oregonian," Portland, Sunday, Sept. 16, says: "One of the most elaborate and beautiful dinners of the week was given by Col. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, in honor of Senator and Mrs. Dolph, of Portland, and Col. Robert H. Hall, of the 4th Inf. The table was beautifully decorated with Japanese lilies and fern, and the candelabra were covered with pink silk shades of the color of the lilies. One of the notable features was the absence of any light except that of the candles, this making a soft and pretty illumination. The favors were flowers and prettily painted cards. A prettier scene cannot be imagined than the large round table covered with beautiful glass and silver, and around which sat distinguished men and handsomely dressed women. During the dinner the orchestra of the 14th Inf. band discoursed sweet music. Those present were: Colonel and Mrs. Anderson, General and Mrs. Otis, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Colonel Hall and Miss Otis, Colonel and Mrs. Wolverton, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Post."



Maj. J. C. Mallery, Corps of Engineers, who is on an extended sick leave, is at present at 1811 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. W. K. Jones, 14th Inf., left New York this week for Evansville, Ind., to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city.

Capt. S. Q. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 24, and has established his office as attending surgeon at 1316 Filbert St.

Maj. J. K. Corson, Surgeon, relinquished duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 15, and will join at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., towards the end of October.

Lieut. James Ronayne, 10th Inf., whose special tour at Willets Point expires this week, will spend October and November on leave before joining his regiment in Michigan.

Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., whose tour at Willets Point terminates Monday next, Oct. 1, will, after a few weeks' delay, join at Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty with Capt. Auman's company.

Maj.-General Miles, Senator John Sherman, Mr. F. Remington and Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, are on a short bear hunting expedition in the vicinity of Fort Wingate, N. M.

The marriage of Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., to Miss Katherine Fenton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fenton, of Leavenworth, was to take place in that city on Tuesday of this week.

Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry, by his transfer this week from the 7th to the 5th Cav., will spend the winter in the more balmy climate of San Antonio, preferable in that respect to Fort Riley.

Lieut. L. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., left Fort Robinson this week for the East, and is due on Tuesday next in New York, to be examined with a view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Capt. J. L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, relinquished duty at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 22, and, after spending a couple of months on leave, will go to a new station. He is at present visiting in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., is closing his recruiting business at Harrisburg, Pa., and after spending October on leave will join his regiment at Fort Sheridan. He has made many warm friends since he went to Harrisburg.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has extended a cordial invitation to Loyal Legion Commanderies to attend the 20th reunion of the society at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Oct. 3 and 4.

Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Art., who was expected to join Captain Merrill's battery at Fort Columbus this week, will not join it until the end of October on account of sickness, and then at Davids Island. He is at present at Montgomery, Ala.

Lieut. J. H. Parker, 13th Inf., of Fort Sill, is one of the candidates expected in New York this week to be examined with a view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department. In the mean time the company to which he belongs, Waterbury's, will change station from Fort Sill to Fort Niagara.

Maj. Charles Stuart and Capt. H. O. Perley, of the Medical Department of the Army, spent this week pleasantly and profitably in Montreal, in attendance as delegates upon the sessions of the American Public Health Association. Captain Perley, on his return to Plattsburgh Barracks, will soon leave there again for his new station, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Frederic von Schrader, wife of Captain von Schrader, A. Q. M., has returned to Louisville, Ky., after spending the summer in the East, and being entertained in Newport, R. I., by Mrs. George Hamilton Perkins, whose daughter, Miss Isabel Perkins, will enter society this winter and is the richest of Boston's young heiresses, inheriting \$8,000,000.

Captain von Hannecken, to whom the Chinese look with expectation for advice and leadership in their army, is a German officer of distinction, who won his spurs in the Franco-German war and rose afterward to the rank of Major and Brevet Colonel. When Li Hung Chang applied for a first-class man to aid him in the military education of the soldiers of his province, the German government recommended von Hannecken. He went out to the Far East about 1885, and has been there ever since. Although his contract expressly excepted the performance of service in the event of war, like a true soldier, he has found it impossible to sit still while the trumpets blow, and on the breaking out of hostilities he volunteered and went forward to the scene of action on the ill-fated Kow-shing.

The present Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army in Corea, Field Marshal Count A. Yamagata, who had just brought the first stage of the campaign to a brilliant close, is about 47 years old. He comes of very humble origin, and is the only one of the four Japanese marshals not of princely birth. His strategy and tactics on previous occasions have been masterpieces in skill and precision. There has scarcely been any fighting since the war of reversion in which he has not actively engaged. It is the general opinion of the Japanese that Marshal Yamagata is the ablest general that Japan now has. Marshal Yamagata has in his staff in Corea Lieutenant-General Nodsu, as vice-commander, who has had as brilliant a military career as the marshal himself. They have been together in previous battles and know each other well.

Near Clarendon Springs, Vermont, there is a monument to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wait, a Revolutionary soldier and ancestor of the late Chief Justice Waite. The curious monument, or slab, stands entirely alone, surrounded by an iron paling, in a field behind a farmhouse. Even in that region there are very few who are aware of its existence, and yet it is in good preservation, and is one of the most singular relics of the rude sculpture of that primitive period. Joseph Wait was one of seven brothers who were born at Brookfield, Mass., and devoted their lives and energies to the border warfare of the times, and to repelling the incursions of the savages who scourged the New England settlements. After many years of terrible endurance and heroism as one of the most brilliant members of Major Rogers' celebrated corps or Rangers, Joseph Wait was one of the first to respond with the offer of his services when hostilities were declared against the mother country. He was close at the heels of Ethan Allen when he entered Ticonderoga, soon after received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and distinguished himself in the operations against Quebec. On the retreat he was mortally wounded and died before he could reach home. Colonel Wait's great-grandson, Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago, was Paymaster in the Navy during the war, and is now a lawyer and master-in-chancery. He has the Colonel's commission, signed by John Hancock. The monument at Clarendon Springs, and the one to Colonel Williams at Lake George, are said to be the only memorials to New England soldiers erected by their contemporaries.

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Sept. 25 on a short leave.

Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 2d Art., and bride, now on a brief wedding tour, will join at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., in a few days.

Col. A. R. Buffington, Ordnance Department, is a recent visitor at Fort Riley and while there was the guest of Major Wallace F. Randolph.

The news comes from Vancouver that Capt. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., has been acquitted and restored to duty by order of General Otis.

Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 7th Cav., now on leave from Fort Riley, is to be married Oct. 9, at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Hallie Young, of that city.

Maj. Henry McElderry, surgeon, lately relieved from duty at Omaha, is visiting in Maryland and in a few weeks will go to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Capt. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf., and family, of Fort Leavenworth, are contemplating a visit to Winterset, Iowa, where Mrs. Eastman's parents reside.

Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., and Mrs. Sparrow are visiting in Massachusetts. During their absence their station has been changed from Fort Porter to Plattsburgh Barracks.

Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Lee, who have been spending the summer in the White Mountains, N. H., have returned to 496 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., for the winter.

The departure of Capt. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., with his troop, from Fort Leavenworth, will make necessary the appointment of a new recorder for the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

We are authorized to positively contradict the statement made in some quarters that Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker, 13th Inf., intends to apply for retirement as soon as he obtains his promotion to a colonelcy.

Col. M. I. Ludington and Mrs. Ludington left Omaha Tuesday, greatly to the regret of their numberless friends here, says the "Excelsior." During their sojourn in our city they were charmingly entertained at "Hillside."

Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, and Mrs. Flagler, have returned from a pleasant outing spent at Cobbs Island. General Flagler had magnificent sport while at Cobbs Island, and enjoyed himself immensely.

Miss Annie D. Ward, daughter of Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., has just returned from a trip to Europe with a party of friends. Miss Ward is now visiting some relatives in Massachusetts, previous to joining her father, who is on duty in Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary Lamont returned to Washington on Tuesday last from his vacation, and the next day started in at his desk to clear away some of the business that had accumulated in his absence. He was received in Washington by his private secretary, Mr. Seager, who had returned on Monday from a pleasant trip north.

Mr. William Dallas Goodwin, son of Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, for many years acting chaplain at Governor's Island, was married Sept. 25, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, to Miss Mary Van Nest Thompson. The bride is a sister of the wife of Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, U. S. Army.

The information that Captain Rodman, U. S. A., moves from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Leavenworth is heartily welcomed, says the Omaha "Excelsior," for by his removal Miss Floy Rodman, who is such a general favorite in Omaha, will be brought nearer her friends here, and will doubtless be induced to spend a part of her winters in our city.

An exquisitely dainty affair, says the Omaha "Excelsior," was the informal tea given by Mrs. R. C. Moore on the afternoon of Sept. 27 in honor of Mrs. Major Wessells, of Fort Sill. Among those present were: Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Beall, Mrs. Sarson, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Wessells, Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Burt.

Great regret was generally felt among the society people of Omaha at the removal, last spring in army circles, of Captain and Mrs. Ayres, who went to Governor's Island, says the "Excelsior." The anticipations of all have, however, been more than realized by the arrival of the succeeding ordnance officer, Capt. J. T. Thompson, and his charming wife, who have been most heartily welcomed to Omaha. Captain and Mrs. Thompson and son have taken apartments at the Madison Hotel.

On Sept. 22 a monument commemorative of the Battle of Plattsburgh was unveiled by the Plattsburgh Institute, at Beekmantown, N. Y., where the battle took place, four miles north of Plattsburgh. The monument consists of a die and shaft of Vermont granite, bearing an inscription. Speeches were made by Dr. Kellogg, President of the Institute; the Hon. G. C. Benedict, of Burlington; Surgeon Bartholf, U. S. A. (retired), and Adj.-Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington.

Miss Mamie Horton, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. S. M. Horton, retired, was married Sept. 26, at Kay Chapel, Newport, R. I., to Mr. Herbert Dabney. The Rev. Dr. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The bride was given away by her father. A dinner to the family and a few intimate friends followed. Colonel Horton was stationed at Fort Adams as post surgeon for a number of years. The father of the bridegroom was former Consul at Fayal. Mr. and Mrs. Dabney left in the evening for Boston, from whence they go to San Diego, Cal., to reside.

Referring to the approaching retirement of Gen. J. P. Hawkins and the anticipated appointment of Col. M. R. Morgan to the head of the Subsistence Department, it is recalled that the late Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, in writing a few years ago, from what proved to be his deathbed, said: "General Morgan is an officer of the highest character, capacity and accomplishments; no officer of his corps has filled more important positions than he, none has filled them with greater credit to himself or with greater advantage to the government. He was in the field nearly, or quite, the whole of the War of the Rebellion, and during the latter part of the campaign of 1865 he was the chief commissary of the armies operating against Richmond."

Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., U. S. A., who was recently ordered to Japan to witness military operations in the Orient, has received his orders and credentials from the War and State Departments and will leave San Francisco for Yokohama by the steamer which leaves the former port on Oct. 4 next. He expects first to go to Washington to receive instructions from the War and State Departments, and also to secure the necessary information from the Information Bureau of the War Department. He states that he is largely indebted to Major Babcock, in charge of the bureau for the detail, his recommendation having much weight with the Commanding General of the Army. Lieutenant O'Brien's family will remain here for the present, and as soon as Mrs. O'Brien's father, Captain Kendall, 6th Cav., becomes permanently located, she will join him and remain with her parents until her husband's return.

Chief Engr. Henry Fitch appeared before a retiring board at the Navy Department on Wednesday last. It is understood that he was recommended for retirement.

Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry have returned to Fort Myer and are busily engaged in packing up to leave for Fort Riley, the General's new station, says the "Star."

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. W. L. Finley, 9th Cav.; Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, Commissary-General; Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Subsistence Department; 1st Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art.

The record and findings in the court-martial case of Chaplain Henry V. Plummer, 9th Cav., have been received at the War Department and forwarded to the President. As the court-martial was ordered by the department commander, the inevitable conclusion is that the findings sentence Chaplain Plummer to dismissal.

At a recent chapel service at Fort Keogh, Mont., Chaplain Rittner called for contributions of money and clothing for the sufferers in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The result was the shipment to the General Relief Committee of a large box of clothing and the transmittal of \$43.53, of which amount \$33.30 was given by the enlisted men and \$3.23 by the post Sunday school.

Among officers registering in New York this week are: Lieut. G. P. Ahern, Col. Anthony Heger, Capt. S. E. Blunt, Col. E. C. Woodruff, Capt. O. F. Long, Capt. E. D. Knowler, Lieut. H. S. Whipple, Grand Hotel; Lieut. F. Parker, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Lieut. W. H. Paine, Maj. J. H. Patterson, Murray Hill Hotel; Col. H. W. Closson, Astor House.

Assuming that Colonel M. R. Morgan will be appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, to succeed General Hawkins, which seems to be generally conceded, the following promotions will then ensue: Lieut.-Col. J. W. Barriger, Asst. C. G. S., to Colonel and A. C. G. S.; J. H. Gilman, C. S., to Lieut.-Colonel and A. C. G. S.; Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., to Major and C. S., and leaves a vacancy for a Captain and C. S.

Col. Dwight Morris, a distinguished officer of Connecticut troops during the early part of the war, died Sept. 26 at Bridgeport. He was appointed a member of the Legation to France in 1864 by President Lincoln, in 1877-79 was Secretary of State for Connecticut under Governor Hubbard, and was President of the Connecticut branch of the Order of the Cincinnati and of the Bridgeport Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

A Missoula despatch of Sept. 26 states that the "Missoulian" publishes the sensational story of the recovery and burial of the remains of George Colgate, the cook of the hunting party headed by William A. Carlin, son of General Carlin. The remains were found, it is said, about Aug. 23 by Lieutenant Elliott, eight miles below the spot where Colgate was left by his comrades on the Clearwater River. All that remained of Colgate's body was a thigh bone and one leg.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate, formerly chief and distributing officer of the Weather Bureau in Washington, who has been a fugitive from justice since the winter of 1880-81, was arrested Sept. 27 in Ninth St., New York city, by Detective A. L. Drummond, of New York, acting for Secretary J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. His embezzlements, forgeries and larcenies aggregated in the neighborhood of \$400,000, it is said. This is an illustration of the fact that the safest place for a man to hide is in a great city.

The St. Paul "Pioneer-Press," referring to a sham battle at Fort Snelling on Sept. 21, under the direction of Col. E. C. Mason, says: "Colonel Mason has reason to be proud of the 3d Regiment, of which he is the commanding officer. The soldiers are splendidly disciplined and in excellent drill form. Their work, Sept. 21, during the sham battle was almost perfect, and it is no wonder the 3d Regiment is called upon so often when there is trouble anywhere of a serious nature. To further perfect the regiment in the tactics of modern warfare Colonel Mason has arranged for September a series of field drills, embracing nearly all the essential points in a real campaign. The officers commanding the battalions and companies were: First Battalion, Captain Hale; in command of companies, 1st Battalion, Captain Hannay, Captain Williams, Lieutenant McCoy, Lieutenant Freeland; Adjutant, Lieutenant Reeve. Second Battalion, Captain Wilkinson in command; company officers, Captain Rae, Lieutenant Bundy, Lieutenant McTear, Lieutenant Morford; Adjutant, Lieutenant Avery. Lieutenant Kennedy was regimental Adjutant. Assistant Surgeon Howard was in charge of field hospitals."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. George Paschal, mayor of San Antonio, who lately died, was a member of a noted family, and a gentleman well known to many older officers of the Army. He was distinguished as a counsellor before courts-martial, never having lost a case in which he was engaged. He was a typical American. Left in youth impoverished by the war, he went to work at a remote frontier post, where the writer was stationed, to earn the means for study, and went into his profession through the front door. His civic pride and sense of duty caused him to give up a brilliant and lucrative office for the position of mayor of his native city, at the solicitation of the people, though an opponent of the dominant political party. He lost his life through causes incident to this patriotic service in his 47th year. He won, in his profession of the law, all that this world has to give; and the love of his fellow-men assures his passing judgment in the next. A. C. M.

The Keokuk "Gate City," referring to the late Capt. W. R. Bridgman, U. S. Navy, to whose death and distinguished services we referred last week, says: "Captain Bridgman was well known in Keokuk and universally esteemed, having frequently visited here after entering active service. He was a man of fine physique, a born commander and a student of men and affairs. His death is sincerely mourned." His only sister, Mrs. W. C. Boone, resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and his brother, Arthur, at Tacoma. The funeral services were held with fitting honors at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Tacoma, Wash., at 3 p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 18. The remains were temporarily placed in a vault. The body was arrayed in full dress uniform, and the casket draped in the National colors. Rev. Preston Barr, rector of St. Luke's parish, conducted the funeral according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The pall bearers were six officers from the Monterey and the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, in the harbor of Tacoma. Two divisions of marines from the Monterey acted as escort. Commodore Ramsay, Acting Secretary of the Navy, wired the regrets of the Department at the announcement of the death of Captain Bridgman, which was due to Asiatic fever.

The Indian Government has reached the somewhat remarkable determination to exclude Eurasians (half breeds) from British regiments. They are not even allowed to form a regiment by themselves.



## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief  
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War; J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 22.  
I.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, G. O. No. 12, April 26, 1894, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

When charges are preferred against an enlisted man for offenses cognizable by inferior courts-martial, they will be laid before the post commander, who, if he thinks that the accused should be tried, will cause him to be brought before the summary court. Here he will be arraigned and allowed to plead, according to the practice of courts-martial. If an accused neither demands a removal of his case to a regimental or garrison court-martial; nor, being a non-commissioned officer above the rank of corporal, objects to trial by inferior court-martial; nor objects to be tried by the officer second in rank on the ground of his being the accuser; nor pleads guilty, witnesses will be sworn and evidence received, the accused being permitted to testify in his own behalf and make a statement; but the evidence and statement will not be recorded. When the summary court shall have arrived at a finding and judgment, the summary court record book, with the entries therein made in accordance with the headings of its columns, will be laid before the post commander for his action, which also will be entered in the record book, dated and signed. When a case is heard by the post commander the proceedings will be recorded in the same book. No other record of the proceedings will be kept, and trials by summary court will not be published in orders.

Post commanders will furnish company and other commanders with copies of the summary court record relating to men of their commands, said copies to be certified to be true copies by the post commander or adjutant.

The following forms of the summary court record and monthly report of cases tried by summary court have been adopted. These forms and the form for the copy of record for use as evidence of previous convictions will be furnished by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Record of summary court at.....

No.	Name, rank, company and regiment.	Article of War violated.	Synopsis of specification.	Finding.	No. of previous convictions.	Sentence, with signature of trial officer.	Action of commanding officer, with date and signature.
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Report of cases tried by summary court at.....  
....., for the month of ....., 189 .

No.	Name, rank, company and regiment.	Article of War violated.	Synopsis of specification.	Finding.	No. of previous convictions.	Sentence, (If mitigated, give sentence as mitigated only. Signature of trial officer not to be copied.)
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The following directions will be observed:

- The synopsis of specification will be as brief as is consistent with showing, in connection with the article of War violated, the nature of the offense and the date of its commission. For example, under the 32d Article of War, the synopsis may be, "From 1 a. m. to 10 p. m., Oct. 10, 1892;" under the 33d Article, "Absent from reveille roll-call, Oct. 10, 1892;" and under the 38th Article, "At drill, Oct. 10, 1892." So under the 62d Article it may be, "Drunk in quarters, Oct. 10, 1892;" "Absent from fatigue, Oct. 10, 1892;" "Absent from duty as company cook, Oct. 10, 1892," etc.
- The sentence will, when practicable, be recorded in brief, as, for example, "Forfeiture of \$10 and 10 days' confinement at hard labor."
- When a post commander sits as a summary court, no approval of the sentence is required by law, but he should sign the sentence as post commander and date his signature.
- The name of the post will not be given under the head of "Action of commanding officer, with date and signature," as this information appears at the head of each page of the record.
- The proper evidence of previous convictions by summary court is the copy of the summary court record furnished to company and other commanders, as above required, or a copy of the summary court record specially furnished for the purpose and certified to be a true copy by the post commander or adjutant; but when the proof produced is the copy furnished to the company or other commander, it shall be returned to him and a copy of it attached to the record of the general, regimental or garrison court-martial before which the trial is had.

11.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 1662 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. No. 38, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, is hereby revoked.  
By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.

## COL. BLISS CONGRATULATES HIS COMMAND.

Orders 25, Hqs. 24th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M., Sept. 7.  
The colonel commanding desires to express to you the officers and enlisted men of Companies D, E, F, G and H, 24th Inf., and detachment of Hospital Corps, under Capt. W. O. Owen, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, which formed the battalion under his command near Trinidad, Colo., his appreciation of, and entire satisfaction with, your excellent conduct and soldierly performance of all duties.

Your services are not only appreciated by your commander, but all railroad officials with whom you have been brought in contact have been enthusiastic in their praises of your conduct and valuable services. The Receiver and Superintendent of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, and the officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, frequently stated that without your presence they would have been unable to transact any business on these roads, either freight or passenger, and that the employees and property would have been at the mercy of the striking miners and railroad men.

Camping for nearly eight weeks near the yards and property of these roads, at Trinidad and at Baton Tunnel, you protected depots, bridges, round houses and rolling stock from the attacks of the disaffected employees, and enabled trains to run with their accustomed regularity. The temper of the 2,000 striking miners and many striking railroad men, and that which would have occurred but for the presence of troops is indicated by the assaults of these men on employees, the burning of branch roads not guarded by the presence of two bridges, the destruction of a third by dynamite and the attempted firing of another, the loosening of fish plates on the main track, the attempts to destroy the efficiency of brakes on trains, thus causing their destruction, the sending of engines and the sending of coal cars down steep grades, with the intention of causing collisions with trains carrying troops or other passengers, all demonstrate that but for your presence from July 11 to Sept. 2, 1894, the roads would have been helpless, and there would have been an enormous destruction of railroad property; and it was only a few days before your final departure that those having the roads in charge felt safe in consenting to your withdrawal.

Going, as you did, from the extreme frontier, and coming for nearly eight weeks within the limits of a city of 8,000 inhabitants, where soldiers had never before been stationed, except for a brief period at the commencement of the trouble there, this battalion attracted more attention and excited

more criticism than would have been given under ordinary circumstances; and it is with great pleasure that the colonel commanding is able to publish the following communication, received by him on our departure, and signed by his honor, the Mayor of Trinidad, members of the City Council and other city officers, and by a large number of the most prominent citizens. The letter was entirely unsolicited and unsuggested, and reads as follows:

"To Col. Z. R. Bliss and other officers of the 24th U. S. Infantry:  
"Gentlemen.—We desire to extend to you our thanks for the soldierly conduct of your troops while you have been stationed among us. Although you have been with us for a period of over six weeks, and your soldiers have had access to all parts of our city during that time, their conduct has been exceptional, and deserving of the highest commendation."

To Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Ham, still on duty there, and Lieutenants Taysman and Laws, for their services at the tunnel; to Captain Markley for his services in escorting a train and lending the support of his company's presence at the opening of the Engleville mine, in the presence of a large body of striking miners, and to Lieutenant Hovey, Regimental Adjutant, for his untiring energy and zeal as Adjutant, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the battalion, and to all officers for the loyal and conscientious discharge of their arduous duties, the thanks of the commanding officer of the troops are most sincerely tendered.

By order of Colonel Bliss:  
H. W. HOVEY, 1st Lieut. and Adj., 24th Inf.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 12, publishes an act of Congress approved Aug. 28, 1894, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years and for other purposes.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 26.  
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, fresh vegetables which are still wholesome, but which have so far undergone deterioration as to render their issue at the usual rate unequal to the allowance which the Regulations contemplate, shall be submitted to boards of survey, which shall fix the responsibility for the deterioration and recommend the proportion in which the stores shall be issued to the troops.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Capt. Samuel R. Jones, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and report to the C. O., Jefferson Bks., Mo., for assignment to duty as Post Q. M. He will also take charge, under the instructions of the Q. M. G., of the construction of buildings at that post and relieve Capt. William H. Miller, A. Q. M., from those duties. Captain Miller, when relieved by Captain Jones, will report at Fort Riley, Kan., for assignment to duty as P. Q. M. He will also take charge, under the instructions of the Q. M. G., of the construction of buildings at that post (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.).

Comy. Sergt. William Kenkle, at West Point, N. Y., is granted a furlough for six months, with permission to leave the United States (S. O., Sept. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for 15 days, to take effect upon the departure of Light Batteries D and F, 5th Art., from Presidio, Cal., on a march of instruction, is hereby granted Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A. Q. M. (S. O. 114, Sept. 14, D. Cal.).

## Medical Department.

Capt. E. C. Carter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Bks., and will report at Fort Buford, N. Dak. (S. O. 152, Sept. 19, D. Cal.).

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 100, Sept. 18, D. Mo.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Med. Dept. are ordered: Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Francis J. Ives, A. S., who, upon being relieved by Captain Woodruff, will report to the C. O., Plattburgh Bks., N. Y., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Harry O. Perley, A. S. Captain Perley, upon being relieved by Captain Ives, will proceed to and take station at Baltimore, Md., for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, to relieve Capt. Louis W. Crampton, A. S., who, upon being relieved, will report to the C. O., Fort Meade, S. Dak., for duty (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.).

The following named enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to stations as follows: Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Ludwig Schoenfeldt to Fort Logan, Colo.; Private John York to Whipple Bks., Ariz.; Private Charles Hackbarth to Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 53, Sept. 18, D. Colo.).

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, A. S., will report at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. William W. Gray, A. S., and upon return of that officer will rejoin his proper station (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.).

Upon the departure of Co. A, 6th Inf., from Fort Wood, Hosp. Stwd. Henry Muller, now on duty at that post, will report to the C. O., of Fort Columbus, for temporary duty (S. O. 207, Sept. 21, D. E.).

Act. Hosp. Steward Jeremiah A. Du Bois will return to his proper station, Fort Columbus, (O. 88, Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 24).

Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. city, vice Col. Charles Alexander, A. S.-G., hereby relieved (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at camp near Wagon, Cal., and will repair without delay to Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty and report to these headquarters for further orders assigning him to duty with light batteries of the 5th Art. on their practice march (S. O. 115, Sept. 15, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo., and report at Fort Canby, Wash., relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas U. Raymond, A. S., who will report at Fort Riley, Kan., for duty (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

Order 187, directing Capt. John L. Phillips, A. S., at Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty, is revoked, and he will report at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

## Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Maj. John C. Mallery, Corps of Engrs., June 18, is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Warren, will cause 132 gunner's quadrants (wood) to be shipped to Watertown Arsenal (S. O. 200, Sept. 24, D. E.).

Additional 2d Lieut. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieut. in that corps, to date from Sept. 18, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1891, vice D'Armit, promoted (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engrs., will report to Col. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engrs., president of the examining board, at San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

The following named officers of the Corps of Engrs. will report to Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., president of the examining board, at the Army Building, N. Y. city, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles F. Powell, Capt. John G. D. Knight, Capt. Richard L. Foxie, Capt. Wm. L. Marshall, 1st Lieut. L. H. Beach, 1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, 2d Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, 2d Lieut. Chester Harding, 2d Lieut. William W. Harris, 2d Lieut. Robert McGregor (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers, members of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Engineer School, will proceed to Wilkes Point, N. Y., for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the school, and upon the completion of that duty will rejoin their proper stations: Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Robert (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

## Chaplains.

Leave for one month, in extension of the leave on surgeon's certificate granted him, is granted Post Chaplain Delmer R. Lowell (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.

Leave for four months, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the R. S., is granted Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav. (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

The following transfers in the 1st Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. William C. Brown from C to F, 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Folts from F to C (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

On Sept. 15 Corpl. William Bald was promoted Sergt., Troop C, 1st Cav., and Lance-Corpl. Frank Beng appointed Corpl. Corpl. F. Rohde, Troop A, 1st Cav., is detailed Post Sergt.-Maj. (Orders 88, Fort Myer, 1894).

1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., relieved (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

On Sept. 20 Corpl. Timothy W. Stafford was promoted Sergeant, Troop H, 1st Cav., and Private Oliver G. Young appointed Corporal.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Brown, 1st Cav. (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

## 2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted 2d Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 2d Cav. (S. O. 101, Sept. 20, D. Mo.).

The following transfers in the 2d Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Ourlis B. Hoppin from C to L; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis from L to C (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.).

## 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

2d Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will return to his proper station, Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 100, Sept. 18, D. Mo.).

Troops C, E, F, G, 3d Cav., from Fort Sheridan, were expected to arrive at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 27th.

Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav., will stand relieved from duty in Dept. of Tex. at such time as will enable him to join his regiment by Oct. 31 (S. O. 92, Sept. 17, D. Tex.).

Capt. John G. Bourke and George A. Dodd, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report at that post for duty with the detachment of the 3d Cav. (S. O. 103, Sept. 24, D. Mo.).

Troop K (Hunter's), 3d Cav., is designated to go with hqrs. and Troop D, 3d Cav., to Jefferson Bks., Mo. (S. O. 102, Sept. 21, D. Mo.).

## 4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

Sergt. George W. Moffitt, Troop B, 4th Cav., now in San Francisco, will return to the station of his troop in the Sequoia National Park, Cal. (S. O. 116, Sept. 17, D. Cal.).

## 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

The following transfers of officers are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry, from the 7th Cav. to the 5th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Carpenter, from the 5th Cav. to the 7th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Henry, when relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to, and take station at, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

A despatch of Sept. 18 from Fort Brown says: This afternoon Private Chaplain, K troop, 5th Cav., while swimming his horse in a lagoon on the reservation, slipped from his horse and was drowned.

## 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

The following transfers are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry, from the 7th Cav. to the 5th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Carpenter, from the 5th Cav. to the 7th Cav. (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., Aug. 4, is extended 15 days (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 101, Sept. 20, D. Mo.).

Private Eugene W. Sawyer, Jr., Troop B, 7th Cav., is transferred to Co. A, 15th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. W. A. Hamilton, Troop F, is relieved as post Sergeant-Major (O. 88, Fort Myer, 1894).

## 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., now a member of the board for purposes other than the examination of Cav. officers will hereafter act as a member in all cases coming before the board (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Farber, 8th Cav., will be relieved from further duty as a competitor upon the completion of the carbine competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will then return to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 103, Sept. 24, D. Mo.).

## 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Troop C, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort McKinney, Wyo., on discontinuance of that post, and will then proceed to, and take station at, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 97, Sept. 21, D. F.).

Troop K, 9th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 97, Sept. 21, D. F.).

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Dept. Comdr., is granted Capt. Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav. (S. O. Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

## 10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted Col. John K. Mizner, 10th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

## 1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, to take effect on the expiration of his graduating leave, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, 1st Art. (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art., will remain at Fort Columbus after the departure of his battery for Davis Island, pending action on the proceedings of a retiring board in his case (S. O. 211, Sept. 25, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art., on his return to duty with his regiment, will report to the C. O. of Fort Wadsworth for temporary duty with Bat. D (S. O. 212, Sept. 26, D. E.).

## 3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Under G. O. 80, of 1890, Corpl. John J. Power, Bat. M, 3d Art., will be discharged Oct. 15, by the C. O., Fort Monroe (S. O. 211, Sept. 25, D. E.).

The funeral of Corpl. M. Gilligan, Battery K, 3d Art., took place with military honors Sept. 22 at Key West Barracks.

Upon his own application, the leave granted 1st Lieut. J. M. Callif, 3d Art., is revoked (S. O. 212, Sept. 26, D. E.).

Leave for seven days, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Ellisha S. Benton, 3d Art. (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.).

## 4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Corpl. J. B. Wilson, Bat. M, 4th Art., is detailed on duty as Steward of the Post Exchange (Orders 127, Wash. Bks., Sept. 18).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art. (S. O. 212, Sept. 26, D. E.).

## 5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Oct. 6, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art. (S. O. 209, Sept. 24, D. E.).







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S. Sanford, Maj. W. P. Jones, A. A. D. C., and Capt. J. F.  
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Oh thou destroyer of life and beauty, from whence com-  
eth thy grizzly face? Who thy father? Who thy  
mother?

In the grim North, where the sperm whale spouts and  
the polar bear preys upon the hapless seal, there thou  
art not.

In the gay warmth of Queen Lil's troublous home,  
where, season following season, the sea calls invitingly,  
there, too, thou art unknown.

Is it true that the winds of the North kiss the winds of  
the South, and thou art their offspring? Unfathom-  
able, impenetrable mystery! Deceiver of Hope! Mur-  
derer in thy heart! Stretching out thy greedy arms,  
eager to devour the unsuspecting seaman who trusts  
to the promises of thy parents, to be deceived by  
their daughter.

Unmindful of the beauties of Nature and of the un-  
happy inhabitants of the islands, who, forced through  
long, dark, winter months to hide themselves within  
their hovels to keep their life blood from congealing,  
in the gentle warmth of an August sun creep forth  
to smell the delicate odor of the grass and flowers,  
thou spreadest forth thy dripping limbs. The Sun hides  
his face, even the glorious yellow poppy droops and  
no longer flaunts her petals and demands admiration.  
Sorrowfully the ships at sea drag their trembling forms  
through the dangerous waters, seeking the islands  
that a few hours before lay quietly smiling in the sun-  
shine.

Even precious offerings do not appease thee. When  
the noble Adams stretched her body on the rocks, we  
thought to see thee leave, but "More, more, no ships  
alone, but lives," thou hast seemed to breathe; and  
yet art thou with us.

No foe so cowardly as thou, none so treacherous. The  
blizzard of the Western States comes down as sud-  
denly, shuts one off from home with furious clouds  
of snow that come from all the ends of the earth,  
and, meeting, fight it out together. There is the war  
of the elements, and the intruder yields his life not  
weakly, having first been asphyxiated, then devoured,  
as thy victims yield their lives, but fighting bravely till  
the last, till the weak is conquered by the strong, as  
is the law of Nature.

Since Satan was compelled to creep upon his belly through  
the grass, all creeping, crawling things have been ab-  
horred. Art thou his spirit?

Creeping like a great, slimy, gray monster, silently, in-  
sidiously, until in thy presence distance, locality and  
sound are obliterated and life held, checked suddenly  
of all vitality; thy drag net stretched ready for the  
ships and their noble crews.

None too good for thee, who delightest in the downfall of  
nobility and the destruction of virtue.

Destroyer of peace! Forerunner of disease! Bane of  
the navigator, begone!  
**A. B. Z.**  
St. George Island, Prybloff, Aug. 11, 1894.

The Korean army has no cavalry, owing to the want of  
horses. The only available quadrupeds are the tiniest  
ponies imaginable, not much higher than a man's hip;  
although strong and enduring, they are incapable of trot-  
ting and galloping. Even at the royal stables there is  
not a horse. There were about eighty well-fed ponies,  
some of which were for the King's personal use, the  
others for his suite and guards. The little Korean ponies  
are handsomer than Shetlands, being clean cut little fel-  
lows, smooth-manned and in every respect miniature  
horses. Their temper is as bad as that of Shetlands, and  
even worse. Korea is as queer a country as China. In  
the deep woods of its northern border, where snow falls  
deep in winter, tigers roam, and the finest and thickest  
skins of this animal are procured. A bear, like the  
grizzly in color, but much smaller, is also found there  
and has a fine, thick coat. When the Japanese get the  
country well opened there will be famous sport there.



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## LESSONS FROM JAPAN.

While the fight in Yalu River was not all that has been expected of the first pitched battle between two modern fleets, the facts that have been telegraphed show that even for other nations than the two engaged it was an affair of importance. It does not seem to be generally understood that China staked almost her entire protected navy in that one fight, but such is the fact. The Chinese names of vessels are often so nearly alike that it is not certain that the list of vessels telegraphed is entirely correct, but with that reservation the case stands as follows: China has five sea-going and one "coast defence" armorclads; all were in that fight. She had six deck-protected cruisers and four of them were present. She had ten unprotected steel vessels, each of 1,400 tons or upwards; two of these were in the battle. The total tonnage of these three classes is 59,400, and 35,230 tons of this, or over 60 per cent., composed the convoying fleet. Either four or five vessels were a total loss, four being mentioned by name. Their tonnage was 7,950, and horse power 14,900, amounting to nearly 15 per cent. of the entire seagoing offensive navy of China, omitting torpedo boats. The early despatches made the Chinese loss five vessels, but this has not been confirmed by the latest news. The Chinese ironclads were seriously damaged but did not have to go out of action.

Out of the whole Chinese navy only two deck-protected cruisers, with a total tonnage of 3,700, and seven unarmored vessels, with a total tonnage of 17,380, were left to guard the home ports and for other service. We do not include the torpedo boats and small gunboats, which are mostly intended for harbor and river use, but refer to the sea-going navy only.

It cannot be said that the loss was unexpectedly large. On the contrary, the expectation has been that the new conditions of naval warfare would make the liability to total losses fully equal to this in any fight between stubborn combatants. The only surprise in this affair is that all the Japanese ships were able to get away if that was really the case.

The Chinese lost one belted cruiser, one deck-protected and two unprotected cruisers, besides a fifth of a class not known.

This battle will no doubt afford much to reflect upon when its details are known. At present naval men all over the world are eagerly sought for their opinion. Two of them have pointed to conclusions which are undoubtedly true, and stand in no danger of alteration when we know the full story of the fight. Both of these opinions are important to the American Service. Captain Mahan was unwilling to venture an opinion upon the meagre information at hand, but said the only obvious criticism was that if two great fleets be so completely disabled in a single engagement, it is evident that the ultimate victory will be with the power possessing the larger reserve of ships with which to strike before repairs are effected.

In Lord Charles Beresford's opinion the battle proves that the powers of offence of modern fleets are infinitely superior to their powers of defence, and this shows the importance of more auxiliaries, such as dockyards and reserves of munitions, coal and men. "Immediately war is declared," he said, "we ought to attack and never stop attacking to stand on the defensive alone. Command of the sea depends upon the auxiliaries quite as much as upon the number of ships. If two combatants are compelled by damage to suspend hostilities, victory will rest upon the one who first gets to sea again after making repairs."

As we are still engaged in rebuilding our Navy, it behooves us to consider carefully these important truths, which, though known before, are powerfully enforced by the battle in Korean waters. Our fighting force must be so calculated that we will be able to suffer a heavy loss without too seriously crippling our offensive power. It is a requirement that can be satisfied only by numbers. No amount of self-confidence

or ability, skill and courage can relieve us from this necessity. No year should be allowed to go by without witnessing material additions to our fleet, until we feel able to support the severe casualties which are almost certain to be our fate whether victor or vanquished in an important battle. In our 1st, 2d and 3d rates we have 49 vessels, with a total of 126,472 tons, or but little more than twice as much tonnage as the corresponding Chinese vessels, and it would not be extraordinary if we were to lose in a severe battle about the same proportion—15 per cent.—that they lost. We have under construction about 10,500 tons, and not until every one of these vessels is in commission can we consider ourselves to be free from dangers that no nation ought to assume. These are important topics. The plans of the Navy Department are wide-reaching and thorough, but the progress of construction has been hampered by the economies to which Congress has devoted itself. We do not consider the benefit of these economies in any degree commensurate with the risk they entail, and we hope that in the next session the necessities which the fight in Yalu River have made so plain will be satisfied, and that the Navy will be completed on a sufficient scale and manned as fully as it should be.

## FORMAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

The "United Service Magazine" of London, for September, has a timely article on "War Realities and Peace Dreams," in which the sinking of the Kow Shing by the Japanese is treated from the same standpoint as that taken by us when the affair took place. The editor skillfully turns the occurrence into a lesson on the necessity for thorough preparation for similar sudden acts on the part of England's possible enemies. After showing that the French torpedo boats are so disposed that they can reach the English southern ports within two hours, he says: "Now, if it be true that the attack on the Kow Shing was a piratical act contrary to all precedent, in violation of all national law, and so peculiar to the ways of Eastern peoples that there is no fear that any European power would repeat it, then at least our ports during time of peace are sure of many days' notice before hostile torpedo boats are into them. But if, on the contrary, it be true, as all our international lawyers maintain, that the act was one strictly covered by the principles of international law, and if, as we maintain, it represents the normal way in which war with the rarest exceptions always begins, then the case is far otherwise. It is notorious that during the French affair with Siam an incident occurred between an English and French warship which all but precipitated hostilities between the two countries in those distant regions. Such an incident may occur almost any day now that the war fleets of the two countries are gathering about Corea. Further, such incidents are not less common nowadays than they were formerly. It is notorious that, apart from the event mentioned above, which took place scarcely a year ago, we were only saved from war with France at the time of the French fighting in Madagascar by the tact and prudence of Captain Johnstone. It would be easy to show that we have again and again of late years been similarly on the eve of such hostilities. Therefore, we say that it is a most dangerous delusion to suppose that those torpedo boats which are ready to enter our ports within two hours' notice of receiving an order from a French Minister of War, are likely to have that two hours' extended by some imaginary necessity for a preceding declaration of war."

The editor refers to a work entitled "Hostilities Without Declaration of War," prepared by Colonel Maurice and published by Parliament, in which this subject was examined with great care, as our readers know. The conclusions of Colonel Maurice are worth recalling in view of the excited comments of almost the whole English press at the time of the Kow Shing incident. "Colonel Maurice had been directed originally to ascertain and report upon such instances as might have occurred of war prior to declaration. He confesses in the summary in which he has collated the facts that he may possibly have omitted to record one or two instances in which the declaration had preceded war, because when he began the investigation he took it for granted that this had been usual, and did not know how rare the incident was. In order, therefore, to avoid overstating the case, he admits that, during the 170 years from 1700 to 1870, with which he dealt, perhaps as many as ten doubtful cases may have occurred in which declaration preceded war. It is curious, however, that whereas he reckons amongst these the outbreak of war after the Peace of Amiens, Baron de Meneval, in his recently-published 'Memoirs of Napoleon,' referring to the same matter, writes: 'This declaration of war had, according to British custom, been preceded by an order that not only French warships, but the French merchant service and ports were to be treated as hostile. Open hostilities had thus preceded the rupture of peace. French vessels had been captured in our ports and on the ocean, and a general embargo had been laid on all ships belonging to

France and Holland, as well as on their crews and cargoes, before the declaration of war was made public.' Baron de Meneval's statement that it was our habitual practice to direct attack upon ships prior to declaring war is naked truth. Colonel Maurice cites case after case of our having done so." The idea that warfare has of late been softened to some extent by the growth of the considerate practice of giving notice before commencing hostilities is disproved by the facts. "While in all 107 cases are chronicled in which war began by hostilities and not by declaration during the 171 years from 1700 to 1870, of these 47 only took place in the 100 years from 1700 to 1799, and 60 occurred in the 71 years from 1800 to 1870." Apparently the kind practice of squaring off before you strike is declining.

During the trip of the U. S. S. New York last winter to Rio it was found that her steam turret-turning gear was crude and faulty in construction. The machinery was set in motion by means of a crank, which it was necessary to turn continually in order to keep the turret moving, and a great deal of trouble was caused because of its frequent catching. Lieutenant Dashiell undertook to remedy this, and finally invented and put in a steam turning gear, controlled by a lever, and fitted with a differential valve and automatic cut-off, which brings the gun to rest within 2 feet of the stations on either side. The gun captain declares that with Lieutenant Dashiell's mechanism the gun can be pointed at an awning stop. On his return Lieutenant Dashiell represented to the Department that in the face of a probable enemy he had invented and fitted in an entirely new turning gear, and applied for a royalty. The Department is of the opinion, however, that Lieutenant Dashiell has done no more than his duty in fitting the turning gear, and the royalty was not granted. This action raises once more the question whether it is wise to deprive officers of the stimulus to invention which our patent laws secure to all others.

The "United Service Gazette" comments upon the curious spectacle conjured up by the possibility, not to say probability, of the European naval powers following the United States, which, in connection with the war in the East, has directed that the flagship of the fleet she is collecting in Chinese waters is to govern her movements by the operations of the hostile fleets, and to endeavor to be near at hand in all important naval engagements as a friendly spectator, in order that her officers may get a practical object lesson in the art of modern warfare. We are at a loss to know whether the curiosity of our contemporaries is aroused at the idea of the other powers following the example of the United States in this matter, or because of our trying to learn something by object lessons. It should remember that many of the leading Japanese officers are graduates of our Naval Academy. This in itself ought to be sufficient to stir up feelings of pride and patriotism even in those who take the most indifferent interest in our Navy.

Some of the papers are deeply stirred by the action of the Federation of Labor in Massachusetts in expelling a member because he belonged to the Naval Brigade. To us it seems evident that this is the very best condition of things for public security. The nearer the National Guard approaches the regular service in its disconnection from the prevailing passions of the day, the more effective it will be. The fact that no regular soldier is a Federation-of-Labor man entirely releases the rank and file from the seductions of orators and the authority of leaders. If there is sympathy in the ranks for the capers of labor leaders it is due to the individual character and training of the soldier who entertains such views, and the discipline of the Army makes it a school in which such tendencies are corrected. If the laboring men want to see the National Guard brought to this same state of indifference to everything but duty, we do not see why the Guard or the people should complain.

The Washington "Star" recently contained an article suggesting as a remedy for the dearth of men in the Navy the employment of marines on the secondary batteries of ships, and even on the main batteries. This is said to have been done on occasions by Captains, but in each case the Bureau of Navigation ordered their removal. The plan suggested would enable so many more sailors to be sent to man the new ships coming into commission. The idea seems a practicable one, and if the alleged ill-feeling between the bluejackets and marines exists, it would seem that this plan would tend to eradicate rather than heighten it.

A good many economical plans are being followed by the War Department to bring the cost of the transfer of troops under the recent order to the lowest possible figure. As an instance of the spirit of economy prevailing, an order has been issued directing that the horses belonging to the troops at Fort Myer, Va., which are transferred from that station, remain there for the use of the 6th Cavalry. The horses of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan will be used by the Fort Myer troops.



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee.  
Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter.  
Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)  
Arrived at Mare Island Navy Yard Sept. 13. Will go in dry dock and be repaired, unless, as is expected, the cost of repairs are likely to exceed the statutory limit.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)

En route to San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)

Arrived at Mare Island Sept. 27.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Corea. Will probably go to Nagasaki for coal and supplies on arrival of the Concord.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)

At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will probably be ordered to China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry.

At Navy Yard, New York. Will probably go into commission Oct. 15 and proceed to Asiatic station, via Suez Canal, as soon as possible thereafter.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)

Sailed from Honolulu Sept. 13 for Yokohama, Japan.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns (Flagship), Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)

At Havre Sept. 24.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.

Cruising in Long Island Sound.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)

Sailed from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Bluefields, Sept. 23. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans. A number of cases of malarial fever developed on board, but none serious.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)

Left Nagasaki for Chemulpo Sept. 21.

CONSTELLATION (Training-ship), Comdr. F. W. Dickens.

Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo-boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.

In New York Harbor.

DALE (Receiving-ship), Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (temporary).

Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.)

At Norfolk, Va. Ordered to China, via Suez Canal.

Will sail about Oct. 1.

DOLPHIN (Despatch boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.

At New York Sept. 26. Will participate in trial of Ericsson.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns (School-ship), Comdr. J. F. Merry.

On her annual cruise. Ordered home. Address Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. Louis Kingsley.

On her annual cruise. Reported by cable to Army and Navy Journal as having arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 27. Address mail to Newport, R. I.

FERN (Despatch boat), Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.

At Navy Yard, N. Y.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. M. L. Johnson.

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship) Capt. J. J. Read.

At Mare Island.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston (a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Placed in commission Sept. 18. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic station, via Suez Canal, on or about Oct. 1. Will return Vatican relics to Rome, stopping en route.

MARLBOROUGH, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)

At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York Sept. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lt.-Comdr. R. M. Berry (special duty).

Detroit, Mich. Address mail to Amherstburg, Ontario.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.

At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G., New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns (Flagship), Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)

Bering Sea.

MONOCACY, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Imrey (a. s.)

At Tien Tsin, China, Sept. 11. Will cruise along the coast.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempp (p. s.)

Arrived at Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 14. Address mail to Mare Island, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis.

At Norfolk Sept. 18.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s.)

Left Cape Town Sept. 25 for Walvis Bay for target practice. Will then go to Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Taken out of dry dock Sept. 18. Will be redocked in a few days.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)

Left Hilo for Nagasaki, Sept. 24. Arrived Sept. 28.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

At Navy Yard, Mare Island, in dry dock. Will be ready for sea Oct. 15.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden (special duty).

At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. J. McGowan

Sailed from Gibraltar Sept. 17 for Madeira, homeward bound. She will arrive at Newport, R. I., about Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (unassigned).

At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. R. Longnecker (b. s. f.)

En route to United States.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.

At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.

Public marine school, New York. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Will be at her berth foot East 28th street, New York City, shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA (Penn. School-ship), Comdr. Edward T. Strong.

Reported by cable as having sailed for Madeira Aug. 31.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).

At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun (Receiving-ship), Capt. Silas Casey.

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.

At New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. Kautz.

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.

At San Francisco Sept. 25. Will be repaired and then join the Asiatic Squadron.

## Various Naval Items.

It is said the U. S. S. Maine has the same trouble of her anchor catching under the forefoot in hoisting as had the New York.

The Navy Department on Tuesday last authorized the second payment of \$13,860 on gunboats 8 and 9, now under construction at Newport News.

The Secretary of the Navy approved the design, Sept. 25, of three new torpedo boats, which will closely resemble the Ericsson. These were authorized recently.

The situation at Bluefields is such now that the presence of the Columbia will not be required there for a much longer time. It is thought the Marblehead will be relieved by the Alabama or the Montgomery.

The "United Service Gazette" asks why, if the United States Government can afford to pay their commanders £725 per annum, the British Government should expect a commander in the Royal Navy to be content with £365.

It will be some time in November before the Yorktown clears from San Francisco for the Asiatic station. This is shown by details which the Department is making, in which the officers are directed to report on board that vessel on Nov. 1.

An English correspondent remarks on the noticeable efficiency of H. M. repair ship Vulcan in the Mediterranean. The utility of the latter is not confined to small repairs, for recently a new steam pipe was fitted to the Trafalgar by her.

We await with interest some of the particulars of the British salute to the Japanese fleet during the bombardment of the Wei-Hai-Wei forts. Was it a diplomatic blunder? The well-known English attitude towards Japan puts the matter in a very unfavorable light.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor's paper, the "Pall Mall Gazette," quotes Staff Engineer New, of H. M. S. Barfleur, as an authority for its statement that the horsepower of the Barfleur is 13,160 "tons"! It is evident that Mr. New has been "pulling the leg" of Mr. Astor's reporter.

The addition of a dark blue jersey to the wardrobe of the bluejackets of the Navy is to be commended. This was a much-needed article, and it is to be wondered at that it has not heretofore been provided. The white cap cover and the cutting of the trousers very close above the knee will add to our Jacky's ship-shape appearance.

A small steel cruiser of peculiar interest is to be constructed at Brest. She is to make 23 knots with forced draft and 20 knots for 24 consecutive hours. Armament consists of ten 28-pounder rapid-fire and twelve 3-pounder rapid-fire guns. The masts will be without military tops. Arrangements are made to keep the draft the same by admitting water into her compartments.

General Order No. 429 has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, comprising a classification of petty officers and enlisted men, and of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the Marine Corps, arranged to show in each case the "next inferior rating." The object of the order is to insure uniformity in the deduction of rating by sentence of summary courts martial.

The Machias will be ready to sail for China within a week or two. She has been lengthened by 14 ft. and ample stability and seaworthiness are now assured. Stores for three years have been put on board. The Castine is to follow as soon as she can be prepared. The armament of these ships comprises eight 4-in. r. f. guns, four 6-pounder Hotchkiss and two 1-pounder Hotchkiss r. f. guns.

A British naval officer, who was leaving one of the dockyards in a cab, was asked by the caddy if he could convey to the railroad station a bag that was handed to him by a marine servant. Something in the man's manner aroused suspicions, and the officer demanded that the bag should be opened. On so doing its contents were discovered to be government and other stores, which it was hoped to convey out of the dockyards as part of his luggage.

There is said to be great complaint by the junior officers on the Cincinnati of their cramped quarters, and that many of them have sent in applications to be transferred to other ships simply on this account. They like the ship in every other particular. The captain of the vessel sent a long letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking that certain vacant rooms in the senior quarters be assigned to the young officers, but the Secretary refused to give the relief asked.

Attorney General Olney rendered an interesting decision during the past week, which affects the standing of officers of the line and the staff corps, graduating from the Naval Academy since Aug. 5, 1882. He holds that officers of the same class since that date shall rank according to their standing in class. For instance, if a line officer who stood No. 3 in his class and an engineer who stood No. 2 in his class are members of a court martial, the engineer would be entitled to precedence.

The Blanco Encalada, recently built in England for the Chilean Government, is a cruiser of the sloop type. Her length is 370 ft., breadth 46 ft. 6 in., mean draft 18 ft. 6 in., and displacement 4,500 tons. The armament consists of two 8-in. B. L. R's, two 6-in. rapid-fire, twelve 3-pounder and twelve 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Gatling guns and five torpedo tubes. Speed, with forced draft, 22.78 knots; natural draft, 21.75; normal supply of coal, 350 tons, capable of carrying 900 tons.

A statement, prepared from weekly reports received at the Department shows that the repairs to the Alliance will be completed in 12 days, the Boston in 18 days, and that the following vessels will be completed on the following dates: Minneapolis, Dec. 31, 1894; Amphitrite, Maine, Olympia and Terror, January, 1895; Katahdin,

April 1, 1895; Texas and Monadnock, June, 1895; Puritan, March, 1895; Massachusetts and Indiana, July, 1895; Oregon, March, 1896; Brooklyn, July, 1896, and Iowa, October, 1896.

A serious accident occurred on board torpedo boat 120, of the French Navy, some time ago, off Marseilles. This torpedo boat was proceeding to Toulon, in company with four others, when the accident occurred. No. 120 is fitted with a locomotive boiler, and the top of the firebox burned out, due probably to carelessness on the part of the fireman. There were two firemen and two mechanics in the boilerroom at the time, two of whom were killed and the other two so badly scalded that there are doubts as to their recovery.

There are a number of cases of malarial fever on board the United States cruiser Columbia, now at Bluefields. When the Columbia touched at Port Limon during the early part of the week a message was sent to the Department announcing that a small proportion of the crew was ill with the disease, but in no case was it serious. One of the officers was sick, but he is now fully recovered. It is believed by Admiral Ramsay that the men contracted the disease from the mud flats in Delaware River while the Columbia was lying in that water.

The Naval War College schedule for the week ending Sept. 29, 1894, is: 24. Plans and Solutions of the "Problem" presented and explained; Strategic Plans of Other Problems. 25. Same as Monday. War charts presented and explained—Final revision of War Games; Deductions from Steam Launch Practice. 26 and 27. Comparison of Solutions, final revision, including college staff method of solution; discussion of "International Law"; "Situation"—suggestions and final revision. 28. Summing up the work done during course, by the President. 29. Assemblage of the class preparatory to final adjournment.

Of the original Bering Sea fleet only two vessels remain, the Mohican and the Ranger, which are still cruising about in the vicinity of the Pribyloff Islands. The Alert arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday last and promptly reported her arrival to the Department. The Yorktown reached home early during the week, the Adams, in a disabled condition, arrived at Mare Island a few weeks ago, and the Concord and Petrel are now on duty in Asiatic waters. It is understood that the Mohican, and perhaps the Ranger, will remain in Bering Sea until the latter part of November, or until the seals forsake the rookeries.

The repairs to the Marion are now completed and the Department is busily engaged in endeavoring to obtain a crew for her. She requires 158 men, but, although the orders to gather together a crew were issued last Saturday, not half the required number has yet been found. The condition of affairs is so bad that it is the intention of Secretary Herbert to strongly recommend in his annual report that the law in regard to enlistments be so amended as to permit of the Navy enlisting at least 2,000 more men. With this addition, some of the new ships will be placed in commission. Otherwise they will remain tied up to their docks.

It is proposed to put the Miantonomoh in dry dock as soon as the basin can be made ready. Probably the same treatment will be given to her bottom as to that of the New York. In the latter case anti-fouling paint was not used, but plain red lead and zinc substituted. Great trouble in the working of the turrets of the Miantonomoh has been experienced in seaways. For this reason bar-bette turrets have been fitted in the Puritan. The Miantonomoh's are of the roller type. As the latter vessel is intended for coast defence only, the turrets have not been changed, but some very heavy seas are frequently encountered along the coast.

Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has not given up hopes of obtaining thin gun shields. It is his intention to conduct experiments shortly with a view to securing shields of a quarter or half-inch in thickness, to replace those now on board the vessels of the Navy. The nickel steel plates furnished by the Bethlehem company have not yet been tested. The poor showing made by the chrome steel plates and the copper steel plates fired at is due to the fact that they had not been treated. These plates have all been sent to the Washington Navy Yard, where they will receive treatment suitable to their composition, and will then be sent to the proving grounds for another trial. The Carnegie Steel Company will furnish thin nickel steel plates and plates of a different combination for trial.

The Magnolia Metal Co. send us some testimonials of their metal, given by the leading builders of war vessels in this country. The Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, state that this metal was used on the Montgomery and Detroit whenever anti-friction metal was required. The Bath Iron Works report having used it exclusively on the Machias, Castine and Katahdin, and the Morgan Iron Works, of New York, say the Magnolia metal has, with them, given universal satisfaction. It is recommended to marine engineers for use in steam bearings as a metal that will last long and give but little heat. The following is a list of vessels in the British Navy in the bearings of which the Magnolia metal is used: Fervent, Ardent, Zephyr, Hood, Hawke, Crescent, Boxer, Bruiser and Edgar.

Mr. White, in a comparison of the relative cost of naval vessels, asserts that while the Royal Sovereign class, of 14,000 tons, cost on an average \$3,875,000, the United States Iowa, of 11,000 tons, cost \$4,500,000, while France pays from \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 for a first-class battleship, Italy \$5,000,000, and Russia \$5,500,000. Taking typical ironclads, German authorities give the British expenditure as \$300 per ton, American \$390 and German and French at from \$435 to \$450. Then, comparing the present with the past, 20 years ago the inflexible, which displaces 2,300 tons less than the Royal Sovereign, is slower by four knots an hour and less powerful altogether, cost \$4,060,000, or \$200,000 more than the newer ironclad. In all these cases speed of construction is considered an important factor in producing the difference in cost. In these estimates the pound is reckoned at \$5.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp, Secretary of the Labor Board at the Washington Navy Yard, who has been for some time past investigating alleged irregularities in the employment of laborers and artisans in the New York Navy Yard, has submitted a preliminary report to Secretary Herbert, which has not yet been made public. It is understood to show that the regulations in regard to the appointment of employes have been violated both in letter and in spirit at that yard. The principal irregularity discovered is said to be in the appointment of men to positions as laborers and then subsequently transferring them to more lucrative positions, such as carpenters, shipwrights and joiners, for which the regulations require special examinations. Secretary Herbert is looking up the records of all the men employed in the New York yard, for the purpose of ascertaining how many have thus been promoted in an irregular way. He does not believe that the promotions have been made on account of politics, but that the officers making them have been led to do so on account of favoritism for certain workmen.



The Secretary thinks the regulations are so plain that there can be no excuse for misunderstanding them, and he is now having an investigation made to ascertain whether the irregular promotions were made on account of a misconception of the regulations. If he finds that there was a misconception he will issue an order amending the regulations, so that there will be no possibility of a misconception in the future. He desires to have them enforced to the letter, so as to obtain the best possible results in the appointment of workmen in the yards, and leave no opportunity for charges of favoritism to be made.

### TRIAL OF THE MAINE.

A preliminary trial trip of the second-class battleship Maine took place in Long Island Sound, at the request of her engine builders, the Quintard Iron Works, on Tuesday Sept. 25. Having been built by the government, the only qualifications were as to her engines. A horsepower of 9,000 was required, and a bonus of \$100 offered for each horse power over, while \$100 was to be deducted for each horse power short. The government maintains the right to reject the engines should the horse-power fall below 8,500. Although the result of the trial has not yet been made public, it is thought the horse-power was above the requisite. No prescribed course was run over. The speed, calculated from the number of revolutions of the propellers, and allowing a 15% slip, was 17.5 knots. This may be taken as a fair estimate within a knot.

The surprising steadiness of the Maine under forced draft was universally commented upon. Very little vibration was felt. No seas of any height were encountered, but the general opinion of the officers on board is, that as a gun platform in a seaway, she will be remarkably steady. The following is a list of the Navy officers who took part in the trial: Capt. F. M. Buice, commanding; Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, executive officer; Lieut. Aaron Ward, navigator; Ensigns G. C. Day, F. A. Traut, J. F. Hines and J. R. P. Pringle, Paymaster J. P. Loomis, Chief Engineers A. W. Morley and A. F. Dixon, Assistant Surgeons H. D. Wilson and C. E. Riggs. Among the other observers of the trial were the following civilians connected with the Quintard Iron Works: Mr. N. F. Palmer, Jr., Mr. Henry Mason, superintendent; Mr. W. D. Stivers, assistant superintendent; Mr. George Coleman, chief engineer, and Mr. A. A. Wilson, chief draughtsman.

In a letter received by Engineer-in-Chief Melville from Chief Engineer Morley, the latter speaks in the highest terms of the vessel's performance. Considering the adverse conditions of the trial, he says, and also that ordinary coal was used, her engines did remarkably well. Chief Engineer Morley believes that her engines will easily come up to the contract requirements, and exceed them. The official run of the Maine will take place probably next week, the coal for this trial being purchased now and other preparations being made for it.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 21.—Paymaster E. B. Rogers ordered to temporary duty for instruction on board the Independence.

SEPT. 22.—Comdr. P. F. Harrington appointed president of the Steel Inspection Board. This is a position much coveted by naval officers. Capt. J. A. Howell has heretofore been president of the board, in addition to being commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Comdr. W. C. Wise ordered to examination for promotion. Surg. Howard Wells detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Montgomery, relieving Surg. Howard E. Ames, who is ordered to the Detroit.

P. A. Surg. Geo. B. Wilson detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Castine.

P. A. Engineer R. R. Litch detached from the Cincinnati on the 15th, and ordered to the Castine.

Asst. Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs detached from the Navy Department and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

SEPT. 24.—Lieut.-Comdr. Charles Belknap detached from the Naval Station at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Naval Academy, relieving Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, who is ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut. B. A. Fiske detached from the San Francisco and ordered home.

Lieut. J. M. Hawley ordered to examination for promotion. Ensign F. B. Bassett ordered to the Naval Academy.

SEPT. 25.—Lieut. W. W. Kimball ordered to duty in Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Oct. 5.

P. A. Engineer W. F. Worthington detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Vesuvius.

P. A. Engineer A. F. Dixon detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Machias.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch ordered before the Retiring Board, Sept. 26.

SEPT. 26.—Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing detached from the Machias and ordered to the Naval Hospital.

Asst. Surg. C. De Wolf Brownell detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Indian Head proving grounds, relieving Asst. Surg. L. H. Stone, who is ordered to the Vermont.

Comdr. Wm. C. Wise ordered to ordnance instruction, Washington Navy Yard.

The following officers are detached from attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College and Torpedo School, ordered home and placed on waiting orders: Comdrs. G. M. Book, N. M. Dyer and Charles J. Train, and Lieuts. David Peacock and A. P. Osborn.

SEPT. 27.—Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker detached from the Naval War College and Torpedo School, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. J. M. Robinson detached from attendance on the course at the Naval War College and Torpedo School Oct. 1 and ordered to the Yorktown Nov. 1.

P. A. Paym. M. C. McDonald ordered to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard Oct. 8.

Asst. Engrs. Alvert Moritz and Emil Thelms ordered to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard Oct. 9.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Delano detached from instruction in ordnance, Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the Wabash Oct. 3.

Lieut.-Comdr. John J. Hunker detached from duty as Executive Officer of the Wabash, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker William Cuddy ordered to duty at Cramps' shipyard on Oct. 2 in connection with the equipment of vessels there.

Lieut. William R. Rush detached from attendance on the course of instruction at the Naval War College and Torpedo School and ordered to duty at that school.

Comdr. X. C. H. Stockton detached from duty at the Naval War College and Torpedo School, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. William Kilburn detached from the Naval War College and Torpedo School on Oct. 1, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

### APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following cadets have been admitted to the Naval Academy: Frank J. Evans, at large; Jas. G. Jeffries, 1st Arkansas; Edward W. McIntyre, 7th California; F. L. Pinney, 1st Connecticut; L. B. Shay, 31st New York; Josephus J. Brown, 17th Illinois; U. S. Macy, 2d Missouri; Charles Boone, 3d Ohio; G. S. Williams, 2d South Carolina; Henry Williams, 2d Maryland; L. A. Colton, 1st North Carolina; C. A. Abele, 16th Massachusetts; W. H. Englund, 6th Arkansas; Z. H. Madson, 12th Illinois; H. M. Gleason, 4th Kansas; Daniel P. Manix, 2d Ohio; W. G. Briggs, 16th New York; H. T. Wright, 9th Alabama; A. N. Mitchell, 17th Ohio; J. M. Leve, Jr., 8th Virginia; G. L. Smith, 1st New Hampshire; S. H. McCarty, 14th

Missouri; J. A. Hand, Jr., South Dakota, at large; H. H. Bissell, 12th New York; S. Bonafon, Pennsylvania, at large; James C. Kress, 16th Pennsylvania; L. H. Fox, 2d Wisconsin; W. T. Tarrant, 9th Texas; John A. Schofield, 1st Missouri; H. A. Zuercher, 2d Georgia; L. Hard, 2d Nebraska; J. M. Caffery, 3d Louisiana; W. P. Cronan, 2d Connecticut; L. H. Turner, 1st Illinois; J. Halligan, Jr., 9th Massachusetts; John Reifsnider, 13th Ohio; J. W. Tottenham, 10th Texas; A. F. Huntington, 2d New York; J. McL. Small, 3d Kentucky; R. E. Durham, at large; W. G. Roper, 4th Georgia; Z. E. Briggs, 3d Nebraska; J. F. Babcock, 7th New York; Wm. C. Watts, 2d Pennsylvania; F. L. Field, 1st Indiana; H. K. Taylor, 6th Ohio; G. C. Sweet, 29th New York; W. G. Bell, 11th Ohio; Wm. Moore, 5th South Carolina; G. T. Pettengill, Idaho, at large; J. C. Stogsdill, 8th Indiana; T. B. Farrin Jr., 20th Illinois.

### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1894. Football practice is being held regularly on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, under the supervision of Mr. Graves. The following dates with visiting teams have been definitely arranged for the season: Oct. 27, Yale; Nov. 3, Union; Nov. 10, Lafayette; Nov. 17, Lehigh. An effort is being made to arrange games with Amherst and Brown previous to the game with Yale in October.

The battalion drills, which occupy the afternoon at present, will cease with the present month. During October artillery drills will be held daily at 4:15 (Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons excepted), and there will be no dress parade excepting on Sunday afternoon. Inspection will be held at 2 p. m. on Saturday. The privates of the first class act in turn as adjutant at dress parade each evening.

The monthly meetings of the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute have been resumed. The first paper was read by Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art., subject, "A Short Sketch of the Alexander Hamilton Battery." The following is a list of the names of officers to whom papers have been assigned: September, Lieutenant Dyer; October, Professor Bass; November, Lieutenant Willcox; December, Lieutenant Freeman; January, Lieutenant Barrette; February, Lieutenant Biddle; March, Lieutenant Poore; April, Captain Lusk; May, Lieutenant Traub.

A cadet hop will be held in Grant Hall on Saturday of the present week. Mrs. Allen, wife of Col. G. N. Lieber, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Larned. A cadet tea was given by Mrs. Allen last Saturday.

Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., and Lieut. E. W. Van C. Lucas were among officers visiting the post last week. Capt. J. B. Billinger reported for duty on Monday, Sept. 17. Captain Miller expects to leave about Oct. 1.

The granite boulder, which has been placed in the cemetery as a memorial of the late Mr. Freis, will bear the following inscription upon the south face of the stone: "This stone was erected by Graduates of the Military Academy as a memorial of Andre Freis, Born, 1820. Died, 1894. Who, as Assistant Librarian, served this school faithfully for 50 years." To the right of the inscription a palm leaf is incised.

The yacht Rosa, formerly owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, now the property of Mr. Ronald, of New York, is anchored in the river opposite the south wharf.

### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT WARREN NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 26. During the summer season just closed, especially during the month of August, the soldier laddies of this post discovered what the word hustling meant. The month commenced with mechanical artillery manoeuvres in dismantling four 8-in. M. C. rifles in the water battery, and mounting them and their carriages on the ramparts. After this the 1st Regt., M. V. M., 800 strong, took possession of our post for a week. Upon their departure the annual artillery practice took place. The last shot of the practice season had been fired, and the boys were congratulating themselves that all the specialties of the season were over, when, lo and behold! the inspecting General made his appearance at the post, and every one who is at all familiar with soldier life knows there isn't much child play going on when the Inspector is around.

The natty and staunch little U. S. S. Resolute, which plies between Boston and this port, resumed its daily trips last Tuesday, after having been in the stocks for several weeks, appearing with her new coat of paint and glistening bright brasswork as if she had just been placed in commission. Our old good and genial friend, Captain Loring, still handles the wheel as in days of yore, to the general satisfaction of every one in the post.

1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim spent a few days in Lowell, Mass., last week, in connection with the regimental recruiting office established in that city, and of which he is recruiting officer.

The rooms of the Dance and Recreation Hall are temporarily closed for renovation and alterations. Several men of the command have transformed themselves into whitewashers, painters and decorators, and when they finish their labor of love the Fort Warren Recreation Rooms, including a fine dance hall, reading room, gymnasium and theatre, will be a thing of beauty and joy to behold. The coming amusement season of the winter promises to eclipse any efforts of the past. Oct. 12 the Fort Warren Comedy Co., Private Will Rogers, manager, will entertain their friends with a grand instrumental concert, to be furnished by the City Standard Orchestra, a more than well-known musical organization of Boston. After this concert there will be refreshments and dancing. Oct. 19 the Warren Social and Glee Club, Private John Holmes, director, will give a grand minstrel entertainment, to conclude with a ball and supper.

Division 7, of the West End R. R. Co., of Boston, one of the strongest amateur baseball nines of the city, paid this post a visit a few days ago, and met their first defeat of the season at the hands of the Fort Warren Baseball Club in a score of 6 to 5. Lieut. Louis Ostheim, manager of the post team, was present during the entire game, and looked after the interests of his nine, of which 1st Sergt. Miller is captain. Master Phil Scantling, son of Capt. and Mrs. Scantling, who is just recuperating from a long and serious illness, was among the interested spectators. This is the first time Phil has been able to be outside of the sickroom for many months, and his post friends were more than glad to see him. Although in good way to recover, he is yet too weak to walk, and has to use a roller chair, but every one hopes he will soon be able to be around and about, his own self again.

### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 25, 1894. 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art., arrived at the post on Sept. 20, and is now engaged in testing his system of plotting and directing the fire of batteries at moving targets, under direction of Lieut.-Col. William A. Marve, Ordnance Dept., commandant of Fort Monroe Arsenal. The system is easy to handle and make it possible to fire our old 8-in. converted rifles, mounted, as they are, on old carriages that admit of the maximum amount of errors, in a much more rapid and accurate manner than the old way heretofore followed. Lieutenant Weaver is an old acquaintance at Fort Monroe, being a member of the class that graduated at the Artillery School in 1888, and an honor graduate at that.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges at this place have just completed their new hall in the village of Phoebus, Va., about one mile from the post, and on last Wednesday opened it with appropriate ceremonies. They were unable to obtain authority to build on the reservation.

Col. Royal T. Frank Garrison, No. 50, Regular Army and Navy Union, composed almost entirely of men of this command, held their second annual ball in their hall on Thursday, Sept. 20, at which a large number of members and invited guests were present.

The command has been practicing with the 3.2-in. b. l. field-piece during the past week at a land target situated on the beach, 150 yards from the firing point. The practice has been with shrapnel, except for the first two shots, used for breaking the target, which were percussion shell. The firing generally was exceptionally fine, and has demonstrated what a splendid gun the service has in this piece.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., and

daughter, who have been spending the summer in the mountains of New Hampshire, returned to the post on the 16th inst., accompanied by her nieces, Miss Tillie Jones and Miss Sidney Campbell, of Washington. The men at the post, under the suggestion of Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 4th Art., post commissary officer, have organized a football team at the post and are practicing on every opportunity, and hope soon to be able to challenge the local teams in this vicinity. MEX.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E. F. G. H and K, Ft. Grant; D, Ft. Apache; B and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. G. H and L, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C. D. and F, Fort Riley, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. D, E and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; A and B, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E. F. and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, D and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; B, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver, Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Sequoia National Park; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Yosemite National Park, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. Clark, Tex.; C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Fort Myer; L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F, and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, H and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; G, camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; B and C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, E, G, H, I and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C, F and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H, C, D and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Davids Island, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C, G and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, F and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D, E, H and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; I, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, D, F, H, K, Ft. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B and M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, B and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, B and F, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, G and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A, F and G, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B and G, Jackson Bks., La.; E and H, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Madison Bks., N. Y.; G, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, F and H, Yates, N. D.; I, Ft. St. G. O. T.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, G and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, B and G, Columbus Bks., O.; B, F and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, C, D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, C, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A, Camp Merritt, Mont.; E, Ft. Pembina, N. D.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Revenue cutter orders were issued during the week as follows:

2d Lieut. W. E. Reynolds assigned to the Walcott, at San Diego.

2d Lieut. Jas. L. Sill is ordered to resume his duties on the Boutelle at Savannah, Ga.

3d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay is assigned to the McLane.

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. W. A. Fanning for thirty days, and to 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick for thirty days.

The following order was issued by Secretary Carlisle on Thursday last: "Capt. John Brann, commanding the Revenue steamer Forward, stationed at Mobile, Ala., having preferred the charge of 'intoxication, the excessive drinking of intoxicating liquor, and other conduct tending to the destruction of good morals,' against 3d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay, of his command, the following named officers of the Revenue cutter service were designated by the Department as a board to investigate the matter, viz.: 1st Lieut. W. H. Hand, A. F. R. Hanks, and John F. Wild. The board convened at the custom house, Mobile, Ala., the 6th inst., and after hearing the evidence and carefully considering such facts thereof as related to the charge and specification, have found as follows: 'Specification No. 1.—Proven in part; specification No. 2.—Proven; specification No. 3.—Not proven; specification No. 4.—Not proven; specification No. 5.—Not proven (witness declined to appear). Specification No. 6.—Proven in part. Of the charge guilty, but in a less degree than specified.' The board recommended as a proper punishment of the offence that Lieutenant Hay be dropped five numbers in the official list of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, and that he be reprimanded by the Department. The findings of the board are hereby approved, and it is hereby ordered that 3d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay be reduced five numbers in his present grade as an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, whereby his name shall appear upon the register next below that of 3d Lieut. F. S. Van Boserck, Jr., and that he be publicly reprimanded by the reading of this order on board the Revenue steamer Forward, by the commanding officer of the vessel and by each commanding officer of the other Revenue vessels at a muster of the commissioned officers of the respective vessels. J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary."



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CO. E, 21ST INF. asks: A soldier taking his discharge at the end of three years and three months' service, under G. O. No. 50, 1890, what is the limit of time in which he can re-enlist, and what pay will he receive upon his re-enlistment within the limits. Answer.—Within three months after discharge, \$15 (\$2 retained).

R. B. L. asks (1) If assistant paymasters in the Navy are promoted from the ranks of paymasters' clerks? (2) Does the Secretary of the Navy appoint all paymasters' clerks? Answer.—(1) No. (2) Yes, upon the recommendation of the paymasters.

S. F. O.—Artillery regiments under present orders are about 795 strong; infantry regiments, 517.

M. M. E.—Par. 914, A. R., directs that "A person having a wife or minor child will not be enlisted nor re-enlisted without special authority from the Adjutant-General's Office."

H. N. L. asks if an officer comes into a room where there are enlisted men, part of whom have side arms on, do those with side arms on salute without uncovering and those without side arms uncover and stand at attention? Answer.—All stand at attention, or to use the words of the Regulation, in the position of a soldier.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER asks what are the date limits between which service during the war is counted double for benefits of retiring from the Army and Marine Corps, in the case of enlisted men? Answer.—Anything which could be classed war service counts double.

A. H.—Under recent order transferring troops, Co. A, 13th Inf., will go to Ft. Porter, N. Y. Capt. John B. Guthrie is commanding officer of Co. A.

H. L. L.—The "Modern Infantry Rifle," by Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., might suit your purpose. By writing to him at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., you might obtain a copy. "The Future Infantry Weapon," by Capt. Raphael Mallen, of the Mexican army, is also an interesting contribution to the subject.

L. C. W. asks how a young man can get to be a cadet in the Revenue Marine? Answer.—Apply to Chief of Revenue Cutter Service, Washington, for circular on the subject.

C. W. R.—The act approved Oct. 1, 1890 (G. O. 116, A. G. O., Oct. 7, 1890), provided for lineal promotion to every grade in the Army below the rank of Brigadier-General, but it also provided that "in the line of the Army all officers now (Oct. 1, 1890) above the grade of 2d Lieutenant shall be entitled to promotion in accordance with existing laws and regulations." Lieut. (now Capt.) Eastman being the last officer in the 14th Inf. who was a 1st Lieutenant at the date specified in the above law (Oct. 1, 1890), the next vacancy for Captain in that regiment had to be filled by the promotion of the senior 1st Lieutenant of infantry.

## RECRUITING AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1894.

Army and Navy Journal.

Col. I. K. Mizner, 10th Cav., Superintendent of Recruiting Service, says that "the measure of value of a recruiting station is its productiveness." The following abstract, prepared from the official monthly lists promulgated by the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, shows the productiveness of the respective recruiting stations in the United States, from June 1, 1893 to July 31, 1894, inclusive. Chicago is not only the leading station in productiveness, but has furnished more recruits to the Army, within the period named, than any two other places, and more than New York, Brooklyn and Albany combined.

	Pre-vious 5 mos.	Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Total
Chicago, Ill.	277	42	30	34	57	37	58	45	344
Chicago, Ill.	169	8	9	7	13	12	4	2	164
New York City	196	9	20	22	15	15	27	23	327
New York City	49	11	5	10	6	6	3	4	94
Cincinnati, O.	128	14	17	19	18	10	18	19	243
St. Louis, Mo.	96	9	11	19	18	13	8	12	186
Philadelphia, Pa.	101	8	8	14	14	12	7	15	179
Minneapolis, Minn.	94	2	5	19	13	20	11	7	171
Pittsburg Pa.	57	5	17	21	15	11	21	16	163
Albany, N. Y.	54	10	15	14	11	19	14	15	152
Baltimore, Md.	41	11	17	8	13	15	12	8	145
San Francisco, Cal.	67	8	9	10	14	5	10	10	139
Louisville, Ky.	81	1	5	18	7	6	4	5	133
St. Paul, Minn.	67	6	9	10	10	10	9	4	127
Detroit, Mich.	52	5	12	19	9	7	8	14	126
Springfield, Mass.	63	6	10	5	10	6	4	7	111
Washington, D. C.	53	5	10	9	11	9	7	7	111
Cleveland, O.	47	3	10	14	4	10	11	10	109
Milwaukee, Wis.	59	4	1	4	3	16	12	12	102
New Haven, Conn.	46	1	1	10	6	10	7	4	104
Indianapolis, Ind.	44	4	13	11	12	9	7	2	102
Evansville, Ind.	49	3	7	5	4	8	4	8	89
Boston, Mass.	57	1	7	9	1	2	7	6	87
Newark, N. J.	41	1	5	7	11	5	6	10	85
Buffalo, N. Y.	39	3	4	10	6	9	5	8	84
Lyndhurst, Va.	39	2	6	5	21	8	4	8	84
Harrisburg, Pa.	28	4	5	11	10	7	5	10	80
Columbus Bks., O.	36	6	8	6	2	6	8	5	77
Knoxville, Tenn.	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70
Nashville, Tenn.	35	7	8	7	2	5	3	3	67
Davidson Island	25	5	5	4	4	4	6	8	59
Jefferson Bks.	22	8	4	4	5	5	4	5	57
Seattle, Wash.	19	2	1	6	5	7	3	5	47
Rochester, N. Y.	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
Toledo, O.	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
Camden	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Grand Rapids	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Chattanooga	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
Total	2,494	206	292	369	355	315	319	319	4,579

<sup>1</sup> Brooklyn included. <sup>2</sup> Dayton included. <sup>3</sup> Middleborough included. <sup>4</sup> Gainesville included. <sup>5</sup> Worcester included. <sup>6</sup> San-dusky included.

## THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The Secretary of the Navy has announced his decision as to the matter of the organization and control of the Naval Observatory in the letter which follows, addressed to Prof. Wm. Harkness, U. S. N.:

Sir: After much thought given to the subject, I have finally concluded to reorganize, as is done by order of day transmitted to you, the Naval Observatory, and to place you as Astronomical Director in charge of and responsible for the direction, scope, quantity and preparation of or publication of all work purely astronomical to be performed at the Naval Observatory.

There has been much contention on the part of the scientists of America that the Observatory should be reorganized by an act of Congress. The grounds for this contention were that naval officers, by reason of their education, principally in other directions, were not competent to direct astronomical work. It has never been asserted with any show of reason that the observers and computers so long employed at the Observatory were not competent and scientific men.

The ground of the contention for reorganization by Congress has been that the astronomical researches at the Observatory have not conformed to any regular system. Observers were left to follow largely their own individual inclinations and their own ideas of what the interests of science demanded, without any proper correlation of the work.

My own opinion, after much time given to the investigation of the subject, is that of all the criticisms made against the work of the Observatory, this alone has any foundation. You are, therefore, hereby placed in full charge of all the astronomical work at the United States Naval Observatory.

Those who were in favor of adhering to the old plan have strongly pressed upon the Department the value of the work by certain former superintendents, who were aided by boards of council. The regulations under which you take charge leave all such questions to you, and you alone. You have power to call into your councils all the talent and experience possessed by your subordinates. The Department has not seen proper to tie your hands by any detailed regulations, it being the intention of this reorganization to place in your hands power adequate to the responsibilities which are yours.

The Department believes that your experience of 30 years as an astronomer has made you thoroughly competent to perform the duties and responsibilities hereby imposed upon you with credit to yourself and the Department.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

Some changes in the personnel of the Observatory undoubtedly will be made, sooner or later.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1894.

The friends of Capt. L. H. Orleman, U. S. Army (retired), will be gratified to learn of the marked success which has attended the opening of the Peekskill Military Academy, now under his management and control. The first week of the academic year has just terminated with a presence of 136 cadets, and the numerous communications from parents seeking information indicate many accessions to the cadet corps. It will be remembered that Captain Orleman was for several years the efficient commandant of the institution over which he now presides as principal, and those who have had the pleasure of meeting him will doubtless recall the picture of a gentleman whose unswerving fidelity to duty inspires faith in his high-minded adherence to all that is calculated to promote the good of those under his charge. Being a graduate of one of the leading universities of Germany, and having associated with him an exceptionally fine corps of instructors, it may truly be said that the Peekskill Military Academy has had an additional lustre of talent, capability and popularity to its good old reputation.

"PEEKSKILL."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

7th N. Y.—Col. Appleton.

Colonel Appleton, in announcing that company drills will commence from Oct. 1 and continue weekly until April 1, 1895, quotes the following authoritative statement, which he urges upon the attention of his command:

"In these days of loose formations there is a great tendency to consider that the stricter forms of discipline are no longer absolutely necessary, even rather that they are a superfluity. . . . That the instruction in the habit of instantaneous instinctive obedience to the word of command is not merely that the close-order drill may present a smart appearance, but its object is to carry the soldier vicariously through the utmost stress of modern battle; and that by this means only can he hope to fight successfully in that most difficult position of all as part of a new unit hastily formed under a strange leader out of that mixture of old units which constitutes the pell-mell of a modern battlefield. In such a pell-mell his salvation will depend upon his discipline, upon his habit of instinctive obedience. That he may emerge victorious from such a desperate struggle, this is the object of his strict close-order drill on the parade ground."

Shooting for the armory marksman decoration commences and closes with the drill season. The decoration will be issued in January and April, 1895. Thomas W. Linton, Company H, has been appointed Hospital Steward, vice Freeman, who, during his remarkably long period of service (since 1851), has been distinguished for the faithful and intelligent performance of his military duties, and received the respect and regard of his comrades. Second only to Sergeant Braisted in the length of his service, Sergeant Freeman is second to none in his loyalty and devotion to the 7th Regiment.

The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants: Sergt. Robert L. Eldredge, Company D; Corp. Edward J. Nicoll, Company H; Benjamin F. Arnold, Company K; Alfred Geery, Company B.

13th N. Y.—Col. Austen.

The annual inspection and muster of the 13th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which was made on Sept. 21 by Colonel Harding, was the first ceremony held in the new armory, and was an improvement over last year's inspection. There were more men present and less absent than at the previous inspection, while the general condition of the command showed improvement. The figures of the inspection for this year and last are given below:

	1894.	Aggre-ent.	1893.	Aggre-ent.
Field and Staff	13	1	12	2
Non-Com. Staff	7	3	10	1
Co. A	51	1	57	6
Co. B	62	2	64	8
Co. C	55	11	66	3
Co. D	51	8	59	26
Co. E	37	11	48	7
Co. F	39	6	56	11
Co. G	57	3	69	5
Co. H	55	12	47	3
Co. I	63	4	67	31
Co. K	81	12	93	15
Total	562	74	636	119

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## 48th Separate Company, N. Y.

The 48th Separate Co., of Oswego, and the 41st Separate Co., of Syracuse, acted as escort to the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Roswell P. Flower, on the occasion of his visit to the Oswego County Fair, at Oswego, Sept. 21. In a competition drill at Oswego, N. Y., on Sept. 21, against the cadets of the Mexico Military Academy the cadets of the 48th Separate Co., of Oswego, won an elegant stand of colors (silk), costing \$900. The judges were Lieutenants Anderson and A. Wright, of the 9th U. S. Inf., and Capt. C. Bentley, of Oswego. The Mexico cadets were drilled by Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, U. S. Army (retired), and the 48th cadets by Lieut. D. H. Tift, of the 48th Separate Co.

At the annual muster and inspection of the 48th Separate Co. on Sept. 18, 100 officers and men were present. Insp.-Gen. Thomas H. McGrath was the mustering officer. The four absent were out of the city and could not be reached by telegraph in time to reach home.

## Massachusetts.

The annual drill of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to be held at Boston, Oct. 5, promises to be very interesting and instructive. The morning hours are to be devoted to drill in marching movements, and the ambulance corps will drill on the Common, being provided with a fully equipped field hospital. Orders issued require organizations to report to the brigade commander nearest their point of debarkation. This will give commanding officers practice in working under strange commanders and make their commands available for duty whenever, however and wherever called upon, regardless of bridge, regimental or battalion lines. Orders issued by Adjutant-General Dalton, prescribe that the headquarters of the 2d Brigade, Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., will be on Beacon St., corner of Exeter; that of the 1st Brigade, Gen. R. F. Bridges, on Exeter, corner of Marlboro St.; the Naval Brigade, 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, and Ambulance Corps on Newbury St. Ambulances will be formed in rear of this corps, with all other wagons following them. Details from the Ambulance Corps will be ready to join in rear of each infantry regiment, and an ambulance will follow the leading brigade; also one will follow the left of entire line of troops. On arrival of troops at rendezvous the detachments of distinguished marksmen and sharpshooters will be formed under direction on right of regiments, Naval Brigade and Cadet Corps, immediately in rear of field music. Col. Geo. F. Hall, I. G. of R. P., will issue picket shovels to the above detachments.

## Various.

Adj.-Gen. Bradley, of Connecticut, announces a State rifle match for teams from each regiment and separate organization at the rifle range, Niantic Conn., in October on a day that the

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Brigade Commander, Brig.-Gen. George Haven, may designate. Three trophies are offered by the State for competition. The first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yds., the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score and the third prize to the next highest. Each prize to be competed for annually, and to be held for one year by the organization represented by the winning team, and when either trophy has been won three times by the team from one organization, it will become the property of that organization. State medals will not be issued to individual members of the team winning the first prize this year, but their names will be published in orders as usual. The State decorations for marksmen, first-class marksmen and sharpshooters will continue the same, and to be issued as heretofore, except that for the 15th year a gold badge, and for each subsequent year a bar of same material, with grade lettered thereon, will be issued. Bars already issued for 15th year and over, to officers and men now in service, will be exchanged in accordance with the above.

In the shoot of the 7th Regt. N. Y. Veterans at Creedmoor on Sept. 26, the Mail cup was won by Gen. B. M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, with a score of 42 out of a possible 60 points.

The Adjutant-General of Texas has issued orders disbanding the band and Company 1, of the 4th Regt., and Company D, 5th Regt., for disobedience of orders in not reporting for duty at the camp of instruction held from July 10 to 18 last.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Downs, 71st N. Y., announces that drills will commence from Oct. 1, and says: "Commanding officers of battalions are especially charged with the supervision of the drills of the companies in their respective battalions. They will be present on the drill nights of their respective companies, and will see that the companies are formed promptly on the sounding of the assembly; that they are not dismissed until the recall is sounded, except on occasions of regular company meetings, when they may be dismissed at 9 p. m., in the discretion of the battalion commander."

Major Austin O. Crane, of the 14th N. Y., was elected Lieutenant of that company on Sept. 24. The election was unanimous. Major Crane has been connected with the regiment for some 20 years.

Troop A, of New York, Captain Roe, has been assigned temporary quarters in the armory of the 8th Battalion, pending the completion of its new armory. The whole troop will drill each Friday, commencing Oct. 5, and in addition officers and non-commissioned officers will drill on Tuesday evenings.

As predicted in the Army and Navy Journal some weeks ago, the design for a long-service medal for the National Guard of New York, submitted by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., has been adopted. It is a very beautiful design, and secured the unanimous approval of all who saw it. The new medal is to be given for continuous service, and to those now in the service.

Recent orders from the Adjutant-General of Tennessee direct Capt. Henry C. Ward, U. S. Army, on duty with National Guard, State of Tennessee, to proceed to Lawrenceburg and Dayton, Tenn., and enlist and muster into the State service and reside at the election of officers of a company of infantry at those points.

R. R. Lent, a member of the 36th Separate Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., shot himself at the State armory on Sept. 20. He placed the muzzle of a rifle under his chin, the shot coming out through the top of his head.

The officers of the 1st Brigade, New York, who passed the examining board on Sept. 10 and have since been commissioned are Corporal A. J. Bleecker, elected to Second Lieutenant of Co. G, 71st Regt., and Sergt. Frank Isherwood elected Second Lieutenant of Company H, 22d Regt.

Major Duffy, of the 69th New York, directs commanding officers of companies to confine their instructions to the school of the Soldier until further orders.

Colonel Eddy, of the 47th Regt., New York, directs that all recruits who have enlisted since May last report to Major Quick each Wednesday night, who will have charge of recruit instruction. All company drills are to be under the supervision of the battalion commanders, and they will report to regimental headquarters the method of instruction in the different companies and the number of men present.

Capt. E. E. Hardin, U. S. A., who is attached to the staff of Governor Flower for duty with the National Guard of New York, has been busy giving theoretical instruction

among the various organizations of the Guard, which will undoubtedly accrue to their advantage. Captain Hardin's visits are invariably looked forward to with considerable anticipation, especially in the separate companies.

Col. F. V. Greene, 71st, New York, is to be given a big reception upon his arrival at New York, on the City of Paris, early in October, from Europe. The officers of the regiment have secured a steamer from the Starin line, through the courtesy of Mr. Starin, and with the regimental band, which has volunteered its services, will meet the Paris down the Bay.

Captain Whittle, of Company A, 71st, New York, has a little war on his hands, which, however, will probably be settled without any serious casualties. There was a vacancy for First Lieutenant in the company, and the Captain, instead of appointing a committee to select a candidate, undertook to run the election himself, and ignored the appointing of the usual committee. The result was that after the ballot it was found that the Captain's choice, Lieut. Branch, a very worthy candidate, was defeated, whereas he might have been unanimously elected. Men are very jealous of their rights in company elections, and it is poor policy on the part of a company commandant to ignore them, and such a course invariably leads to unnecessary trouble.

The board of officers of the 12th N. Y. have invited the regimental rifle team, who so ably distinguished itself at Creedmoor recently by defeating nine teams in the contest for the State match and winning the contest with the highest score ever made in it, to partake of a dinner at Clark's on Oct. 2, where Commissary Schuyler Scheffelin has arranged to have an abundance of palatable rations. Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, of Co. B, who is at present Acg. I. R. P., has, in qualifying as a sharpshooter at Creedmoor at 500 and 600 yds., put up a best on record this year, with 50 out of a possible 50. This is the first time in two years that such a phenomenal score has been made.

Sergt. F. J. Keany, of Co. K, 69th N. Y., has been elected 2d Lieutenant in that command; Major McCarthy presided.

2d Lieut. C. G. Reyon, of Co. D, 71st N. Y., has been unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant.

The following are the members of the 7th N. Y. who qualified at Creedmoor last Saturday, with their aggregate score: Co. A—Privates G. Adams, Jr., 42; J. J. Gordon, 42; Capt. A. W. Conover, 42; Lieut. C. F. Bement, 46; Co. B—Private D. A. Carpenter, 42; Co. C—Private S. S. Van Kirk, 42; Corp. T. D. Scobie, 46; Co. D—Privates E. M. Leask, 42; E. C. Schoonmaker, 44; Co. E—Privates I. T. Carpenter, 43; G. A. Hull, 43; J. R. Hegeman, Jr., 43; Lieut. A. C. Pressinger, 45; Co. F—Corp. A. Stevens, 47; Corp. F. W. Perkins, 48; Privates H. H. Morrell, 42; E. H. Fitch, 42; O. F. Farley, 43; R. C. Moss, 43; Corp. L. W. Stotesbury, 45; Co. G—Corp. H. J. Sills, 42; Private O. Ross, 44, and H. L. Follett, 43; Co. H—Lieut. J. B. Holland, 46; Privates G. S. McAlpin, 43; A. R. Bunnell, 43; Sergt. L. J. Joselyn, 42; Co. I—Privates W. H. Clark, 42; G. Duvall, 42; Corp. T. B. Taylor, 42; Co. K—Lieut. A. E. White, 45; Private G. M. Becker, 45. The total number of marksmen who have qualified in the regiment this year is 1,035, which is exactly the same number up to this time last year. The number of sharpshooters this season is 106, against 106 up to the same period last season.

Mr. T. M. McCaleb, a son of a prominent lawyer and a captain of Confederate cavalry during the Rebellion, has presented Co. K, 12th N. Y., with a handsome engraving of President Lincoln.

The headquarters of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., General Fitzgerald, from Oct. 1 will be established in the handsome new armory on Park avenue and 34th street, N. Y. city, and Monday night of each week is designated as "headquarters night." Here Assistant Adjutant-General Olin and one aide-de-camp will be in attendance on the night specified, and other officers as required.

#### Coming Events.

Oct. 3.—Annual dinner of Co. I, 22d N. Y., at Arena.  
Oct. 8.—Annual drill Mass. Vol. Militia at Boston.  
Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.  
Oct. 29.—Presentation of play "Confederate Spy," by Co. D, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House, N. Y. City.  
Oct. 30.—Competition for Governor's Cup, N. Y. Guard, at Creedmoor.  
Nov. 14 to 29.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.  
Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.

#### RAW MATERIAL OF A VETERAN.

The Nebraska "State Journal" has this reminiscence of the war and of Col. Stanton, Acting Paymaster of the Army. The story is told by Maj. W. G. Moore, chief of the Washington police: "On the 21st of May, 1861," said Major Moore, "Col. Stanton and myself crossed the Long Bridge together, he as a private and I as a corporal. I belonged to the Undine Boat Club, while Stanton, as it appeared subsequently, had never handled an oar in his life. Late in the evening it was decided to send two boats down to Four-Mile Run to take possession, and I was called upon to pick out eight men and assume charge of one of the boats. Stanton, who was a brawny, broad-shouldered young fellow, was one of the first to volunteer. When I asked him whether he could row he endeavored to give me the impression that there was no one who could pull a steeper or stronger oar in the United States. There was a natural rivalry between the two boats to reach the destination first, but the first stroke that Stanton took he caught a crab and fell sprawling backwards in the boat, nearly knocking out four other men with the sweep of his oar. I gave him a reproachful glance, and in an emphatic manner asked him what he meant by saying he could row. 'You wait,' said he, 'and you will see that I can.' In another moment he caught another crab. I was in absolute despair, but it was the last mistake that Stanton made on the rest of the trip, for he then caught in with the swing of the man in front of him and handled his oar like a veteran. He exhibited then the power of catching on quickly, which, I understand, has followed him through his various Western experiences."

#### THE BEST OF THEM ALL.

An English General, in reviewing a corps of cavalry, suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow, and asked abruptly, "Which is the best horse in the regiment?" "No, 40, sir." "What makes you think it is the best horse?" "He walks, trots and gallops well, is a good jumper, has no vice, no blemish, carries his head well, is in his prime." "And who is the best soldier in the regiment?" "Tom Jones, sir." "Why?" "Because he is an honorable man, is obedient, tidy, takes good care of his equipment and horse, and does his duty well." "And who is the rider of the best horse?" "Tom Jones, sir." "And who is Tom Jones?" "I am, sir." The General could not help laughing. He gave a sovereign to his informant, who received it without moving a muscle.

#### NOT IN A HURRY TO GET THERE.

Lord Wolseley, one day lately, when in Cork, was accosted by a poor beggar woman, who asked him for a trifle. The new field marshal, putting his hand in his pocket, drew out a shilling, which he gave to the woman, who, overcome by his generosity, exclaimed, "May all the saints bless you, kind sir; may you be in Heaven this very night." "Thank you for your kind wishes," replied Lord Wolseley, "but you need not be so particular about the time."

The population of Japan is a little over 41,000,000, the gain since 1882 being 4,400,000. There are 111 towns having from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; 36 which have over 30,000, 6 which have over 100,000, and 3, Tokyo, Osaka and Kioto, which have over 300,000. The statistics of emigration show that the whole number of Japanese resident abroad is a little less than 40,000, the Sandwich Islands and the United States receiving the majority of the emigrants. The activity of the business which was introduced by the opening of the islands to foreign trade is shown by the fact that exports increased three-fold in the 10 years preceding 1892, in which year they were a trifle less than \$100,000,000, and imports about \$75,000,000.

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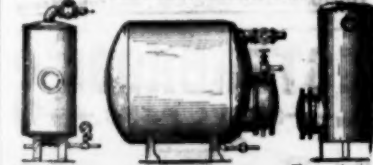


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## CENTENNIAL OF OUR NATIONAL HYMN.

The centennial anniversary of the presentation of Fort McHenry by the Legislature of Maryland to the National Government was celebrated at the fort on Wednesday, "Old Defenders' Day." The Society of the War of 1812 had charge of the celebration, and the officers and troops stationed at the fort took part in the exercises. The bombardment of the fort by the British in the war of 1812 will always take high rank in the patriotic annals of our country, from the fact that it gave us our most distinctive national song, and this fact was emphasized in the celebration by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Camilla Shannon, a descendant of a veteran of that war. The history of the flag which inspired the song is worthy of repetition. An order for a new flag had been given by Commodore Barney, commanding our flotilla, with the approval of Gen. John Stricker and Gen. William McDonald. It was made in a house still standing in Baltimore, at the corner of Pratt and Albemarle Sts. The house is almost in the same condition as it was when Mrs. Pickersgill, the original owner, lived in it, and it was mainly due to her efforts that the flag was made. Mrs. Pickersgill was assisted by her daughter Caroline and Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, wife of Col. Henry Sanderson. The flag was made in sections, and when completed it was found that it would be impossible to put them together in the small space the house allowed. Eli Claggett, the brewer, gave the ladies permission to sew the portions together in his maltroom. When it was finished it was delivered to the commander at Fort McHenry and immediately hoisted over the battlements. The flag is now owned by Eben Appleton, of New York, a relative of Col. George Armistead, the brave defender of Fort McHenry.

## OFFICIAL SPLENDOR IN COREA.

Now that Lieutenant O'Brien is to visit the Japanese in answer to their invitation, the following description by the "Sun's" correspondent of the pomp which our military emissary will have to keep up with is appropos:

"One day I saw a General proceeding to the royal palace, and no more curious sight can be imagined. The procession was headed by two soldiers, bearing poles with square boards fastened to their tops, inscribed with the words 'Silence' and 'Keep out of the way,' which commands, supported by the shouting of the soldiers, were respectfully obeyed by the by-standers. Riders on horseback dismounted till the entire procession had passed.

"Following the pole-bearers an official marched in the middle of the street, carrying a large portfolio with the visiting cards of the General. These cards are usually of bright red color, about a foot long and half a foot wide. Another soldier carried a small camp stool, a third a pair of high felt boots. Then came about a dozen soldiers, armed with rifles and bayonets, and marching in Indian file on either side of the street, keeping it clear for the General, who now followed. He was mounted on a splendidly caparisoned pony, led by two grooms dressed in long yellow robes.

"The General himself, a man of about 50, with huge round spectacles, carried with his right hand a small yellow flag, with the word 'General' inscribed in Chinese letters. A small Chinese sword was sticking in his red belt. With his left hand his Excellency was fanning

himself. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, also riding a pony, and followed by a crowd of attendants carrying all sorts of articles, making a perfect camp-following outfit. One soldier was the bearer of the General's pipe, another of his tobacco pouch, a third of his waterproofs, made of yellow oil-paper; another man carried a hat of the same material; next came the bearer of the General's umbrella, a huge thing of oil-paper, the principal evidence of his high dignity, only allowed to mandarins above the third rank. He was followed by a soldier with a trunk strapped to his back, and the procession closed with the bearer of a large round copper vessel, intended for the use of his Excellency in case of urgent need."

It is said that when Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo took his first official cruise to inspect the Naval Reserve battalions in Long Island Sound, his curiosity was aroused by the excessive activity of the signal men on the Dolphin, upon which he was, whenever that vessel hove in sight of a warship. Dozens of flags had to be hauled up and down. It was not until afterward that the Assistant Secretary found out the reason of so much flag-flying, which was that the Dolphin was taking the only way to notify other ships of the presence of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In the last revision of the Navy Regulations the Assistant Secretary's flag was omitted, and the Dolphin therefore carried no formal sign of his rank. The daily papers have made much of this occurrence, and greatly to the Assistant Secretary's surprise and displeasure, but it is a subject that deserves attention and it is supposed that the omission will be repaired soon by a navy order.

German officers are more noted for the manner in which they will elbow ladies and civilians into the gutter than for their politeness, says the London "Globe." An officer has just been imprisoned in a fortress for insulting a schoolmaster, who was out with the reserve. The Emperor, in confirming the sentence, added the marginal note: "I should never have believed that I had in my army such a rude officer."

Even while making a treaty with the Japanese the Koreans were sending an embassy to China, which is on the way of Peking. English despatches say that the whole of South Korea has risen against the Japanese, and it is feared that armed rebels will attack Fusan. Two thousand Japanese troops have arrived at that port. There is no improbability in the conflicting accounts, for the King of Korea is the vassal of one antagonist and the captive of the other.

The influence of civilization is seen in the change which has come over the harvest festival of the Mohican Indians. It was held at Norwich, Conn., last week and was simply a modern "bazaar," where various Indian manufactures were sold, the proceeds being applied to the support of a white preacher to the tribe, which numbers only two score families. The only interesting feature of the affair was the sale of some old Indian food preparations. When will the Apaches and Sioux "catch on" to civilization and take these peaceful measures to "skin" the enemy they once scalped?

In a volume telling how artillery was served in the olden time, we quote the following appeal to the gun-

ner's vanity and self-respect: "Let the gunner en- and grace as he can possibly, for the agility and comely carriage of a man in handling his ladle and sponge and lading his piece is such an outward action as doth give great content to the standers-by."

## A LETTER FROM GENERAL BANKS.

The Boston "Advertiser" publishes the following interesting letter from the late General Banks:

Boston, Feb. 1, 1894.  
My Dear Sir: Your congratulations I accept with heartfelt pleasure. Indeed, they give me an impression—I need not or will not say a first impression—that a "seventieth" birthday is worth something, more at least than I had ever estimated its value.

Thanks again for your remembrance—so generous, so kind, and I might also say so forgetful, though it seems a contradiction in terms.

For do I not know, and remember, that I ought long since to have sent you a photo, with an auto., and did not do it? It shall now be done. Berthons, a prince among photographers, has pressed me for some weeks, in vain, but now I will give the chance for execution he craves.

In truth, I shun photographs, and letter-writing is impossible for me; whence my unrequited obligation to you.

Let me return my good wishes for you and yours and bespeak health, happiness (with prosperity sandwiched between), for you and yours, now and forever.

And so we were comrades! Companions in arms on the right side and triumphant! That is enough to bind appreciative, just and patriotic men together for another life after this! Thanks! Very truly and affectionately yours to command.

NATH'L P. BANKS.

To DARWIN C. PAVEY.

## THE OCEAN CRUISER.

In an article on the "Ocean Cruiser," in the "United Service Magazine," it says: "The limited protection of thick armor is here useless, and it is better to fall back on the widespread shelter which thin plating can give. It is, indeed, argued by the jeune école that armor is a useless encumbrance. To this we may reply that, as other nations plate their cruisers, so must we. In an epoch of transition and uncertainty, before the stern tests of war have been applied, we cannot be inferior in any point to our possible opponents. But do the tacticians of the jeune école really believe that a 12,000-ton ship, armored on the Dupuy de Lome plan, with 6-in. nickel steel, which would burst outside the ship shells from all quick-firers—do they believe that such a vessel could not encounter and destroy in succession with very little damage, a dozen Pléiades? Armor alone can explode the shell charged with melinite or gun-cotton. The conflict between the unarmored ship and the ironclad would resemble a conflict between a soldier in ordinary fighting trim, and one stronger and bigger, but slower perhaps, yet protected by a Dowe cuirass. Which crew would go into battle with the greater confidence? The one that knew their ship would be torn and riven by the high explosive under their feet, or the men who felt that their ship's vitals were secure, that between them and these terrible engines of destruction were some inches of steel?"

It is this very conflict between swift unarmored cruisers and comparatively slow armored ships that makes the war between Japan, representing the former, and China, representing the latter, so interesting; or would make it interesting if we could find out what is going on.

Rear-Admiral Rasvovoff, of the Russian Navy, was recently assassinated in his carriage by a subordinate officer who had been discharged for pecculation. The assassin then shot and killed himself.

TALKS WITH MOTHERS.—No. 2.  
FEEDING THE BABY.

Much is written at the present day about the care and feeding of infants by people whose only capability for dealing with the subject is a fertile brain, and whose only aim is to appear in print; every mother knows how unsatisfactory and fallacious such advice is when she attempts to follow it. How to feed the baby is the greatest problem met with in the happy state of motherhood, and upon its solution depends the health, the happiness and the life of the child. If the mother is able to nurse her child, the question of feeding is practically settled; if she is not, she should be guided by those who have had successful experience in feeding babies and not allow herself to experiment with different foods. There are scores of artificial foods offered for sale, out the best is none too good for the baby. Eminent authorities who have thoroughly investigated the subject of infant feeding, and scientists who have analyzed infant foods, unite in pronouncing Mellin's Food to be the only perfect substitute for mother's milk. It is palatable, nourishing and strengthening; the weakest stomach will retain and digest it, and the puniest child will thrive upon it beyond the mother's fondest expectations.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



The "Herald" has a translation of a message which it says was received from a Japanese gentleman in New York. It was sent in the first instance by a Japanese special correspondent serving with the fleet in the Gulf of Pechili to the newspaper in Japan which he represents, but was suppressed by the government. It professes to give an account of the attack on Wei Hai Aug. 11. The attack was made with 12 men-of-war and six torpedo boats. While they were approaching the Chinese vessels a British man-of-war, which was anchored there, fired salutes for the Japanese vessels, which the despatch truly says is a very unusual thing to do in such circumstances. Upon this, all the electric and searchlights at the forts were seen lighted in an instant, and soon all the forts were in activity. An exchange of shots for over an hour followed and the Japanese retired. It is strange that no hint of this was received earlier, and this may be the first genuine "extra" of the war.

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MARRIED.

BARROLL-MILLER.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 25, 1894, Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 4th Art., to Miss Nan Miller, daughter of Col. Marcus P. Miller.

BEALE-FALES.—Sept. 25, by Chaplain D. H. Tribon, U. S. N., Joseph Beale, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, to Margaret Corse Fales, of New York, at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. K. O. Lyman.

CLARK-BULLENS.—At Trinity Church, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1894, Lieut. William Franklin Clark, 7th Cav., to Miss Sara May Bullens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bullens.

DABNEY-HORTON.—At Kay Chapel, Newport, R. I., Herbert Dabney to Miss Nannie Horton, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Horton, retired.

GOODWIN-THOMPSON.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, Sept. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Acting Chaplain, Governor's Island, William Dallas Goodwin to Mary Van Nest Thompson, sister of the wife of Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, U. S. Army.

BIRTHS.

KIMMELL.—At Norfolk, Va., on the morning of Sept. 21, to the wife of Lieut. Harry Kimmell, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

DIED.

SNOW.—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Nelson, Pa., of heart disease, Freeman Snow, late Captain, 104th N. Y. Volunteers, Instructor in International Law at Harvard University, and Lecturer on International Law and American Diplomacy at the U. S. Naval War College.

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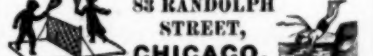
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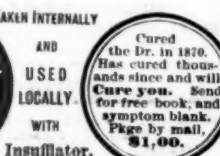
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